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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## RUM TRADE TURNS ST. PIERRE FROM DECADENT FISHING PORT INTO 20TH CENTURY EL DORADO

Merchants Learn by Cable of Coming Visitors and Ability  
to Buy—Cost of "Protection" Figured Into Sales—  
Skippers Clear for Ports They Never Reach

The following is the third of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators sent to St. Pierre by The Christian Science Monitor.

St. Pierre is become El Dorado of today. The wind that blew prohibition into actual being in the United States blew prosperity undreamed-of to the merchants and ship-outfitters of St. Pierre. The branch which the Canadian Bank of Commerce maintained on the smallest of the Miquelon Islands at a loss for so long has become one of its most prized possessions. Financing the cargoes of the fleets which ply between the Miquelons and Scotland, France and Spain is a rarely profitable undertaking, for there is little risk and the profits range from 100 per cent and upward.

No wonder St. Pierre extends the key to the scraggly settlement perched at the foot of the towering crags of granite and basalt along the forbidding coast when the little steamer Pro Patria, flying the French flag for obvious considerations, creeps to her wharf and would-be buyers of illicit cargoes walk warily down her gangplank to the quay.

Some of the St. Pierre liquor brokers, for such the leading merchants really are, do not wait for the Pro Patria to tie up at her wharf but send their agents or go in person, down the harbor, out through the Rode and board the vessel at the doorway to the sea.

The glad hand of fellowship is offered and the question is put most solicitously, "What can we do for you?" "What can we do for you?" This being interpreted into everyday language means, "What sort of liquors are you looking for and what will you pay?"

St. Pierre Goes After Business  
Usually the passenger list of the Pro Patria has been scrutinized long before the little steamer has left North Sydney, C. B., for the 160-mile run due east to St. Pierre and the merchants of the French isles apprised by cable of the possibilities. St. Pierre is entered by a very small gangway, and the personnel of the strangers within her portals is eagerly but unostentatiously sought by the powers that be there before the steamer throws out her lines at the pierhead.

Visitors to St. Pierre interest mightily Jean-Baptiste Legasse, Polquet Freres, Olympe Lechevalier, Paul Chartier, Constant Dagers, Auguste Fontaine, Union Sociale, Societe Cooperative, Julien Morize, G. Liffaye et Cie., John J. Bradley, Ltd., St. John, N. B., and the David A. Clarkson Importing Company, for these are the leading merchant firms on the little fog-bound island which nestles at the south of Fortune bay, Newfoundland.

Polquet Brothers have their offices near the quay so arranged that incoming vessels can be picked up by glass far down the Rode to the upper harbor. Because of the shoal waters of the St. Pierre harbor most of the larger vessels in the fleet which ferries bottled goods and cask consignments across the Atlantic drop anchor in the deeper Roads and unload by tender or transfer direct to putative fishermen.

Ice breaker, steam trawler, tramp steamer, square rigger and schooner riding at anchor in St. Pierre's hospitable harbor, together with the flitting rum runner and his buying agent, add about 1500 to the little town's population. The visits of the fishermen, the names of some of which vessels are household words in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New England today, are habitual yet irregular. For years it has been the custom of the fisher fleet from the Grand Banks to slip into St. Pierre there to give their crews shore license and opportunity to indulge in alcoholic drinks.

Business by Cable  
Usually the rum runners come in schooners chartered in Canada or the United States for a "fishing cruise to the Grand Banks." The fishing, it is true, is incidental and the cruise is not complete till the little stubby vessel visits St. Pierre and receives into her hold sundry wooden cases with certain trade names of formerly popular brands of liquor which creep by the red-hot branding irons "over the water." The cases in the hold and a

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## MR. MELLON FAVORS PERMITTING SEALED LIQUOR IN FOREIGN SHIPS

Adverse Decision by Courts Will Result in Rigorous  
Orders to Enforcement Agents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has taken the position that if the courts do not construe the National Prohibition Act as permitting foreign ships to transport liquor within the territorial waters of the United States, then Congress should amend the act to permit such transportation, provided the liquor is sealed while within the three-mile zone. He is now considering the draft of regulations for enforcing the Daugherty decision.

Mr. Mellon under whose direction the prohibition laws are enforced, was officially reported as believing foreign ships would be allowed to serve liquor to their crews if they so desire, and he sees no harm done prohibition in this country by allowing the foreign ships to possess and transport the wet goods in American territorial waters.

For the present the Administration

## NATION TO STICK TO ITS DRY POLICY, SAYS PRESIDENT

Assurance Also Given That  
America Will Do Utmost  
for Rest of World

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Harding was quoted by delegates to the conference of Allied Christian Societies who called on him at the White House last night just before the close of their two-day meeting as declaring that the Nation, in his opinion, would never depart from the Eighteenth Amendment. The President, the delegates said, expressed his further belief that the country, in its international relations, should do its utmost for the rest of the world.

The President greeted the delegates in his study and listened to an address made on their behalf by Fred B. Smith, chairman of the conference, who said the conference was interested in two things, enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the exercise of America's full duty to the rest of the world.

Progress Toward Enforcement

These two subjects were said to have been the basis of the President's response. He was quoted as saying that it has been found difficult to carry out the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Prohibition Enforcement Act in some of its minor details, inasmuch as it was the Administration's opinion that the law in every respect followed the flag. However, he added, progress was being made along lines of enforcement and the country, he was sure, would never depart from the policy in this respect that it had embarked upon.

Speaking of the international plea made by the delegates, the President was said to have told them it was exceedingly difficult for the Government to do all that it would like. He emphasized, members of the conferring delegation said, that this country could never make a threat it was not prepared and willing to back up and assured them that such would ever be his policy as the chief executive.

Methods Need Revision

Previous to the call at the White House, the conference was warned by Hugh S. Magill, secretary of the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, that the Sunday schools of the country were falling short of their possibilities and that the standard must be raised if the work is to be crowned with full success.

He declared that even the best friends of the Sunday school recognized that its methods, many times, are haphazard and ineffective, and fail to command the respect of children accustomed to the education methods of the public schools.

A resolution was adopted registering the "profound conviction that there can be no peace and security in the world until America has taken her rightful place in the family of the nations."

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David Lloyd George

British Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Whose Resignation Brings to an End a Term of Office Unprecedented in the History of English Politics

## BUSINESS MOVING FRANCE TO SEE RUSSIA IN NEW LIGHT

Movement for Recognition of Soviet Government in Full-  
est Sense Growing Formidable

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Signs are accumulating that the whole attitude of France toward Russia is undergoing a change. Commercial men, even before the Genoa Conference, were in favor of resuming relations, and many projects were put on foot, as pointed out in this correspondence. But, politically, France has remained suspicious, and only now has the movement for recognition of Russia in the fullest sense grown formidable.

M. Herriot, on his return, is describing conditions as more or less normal, and is a complete advocate of business relations. Whether he is acting with the official approbation of the Government is not clear, but at least the Government has looked with a benevolent eye on his journey and the negotiations. But more important, perhaps, is the way the newspapers are being filled with diplomatic arguments in favor of a political understanding with Russia.

According to some of them France is actually counting on Russian support to prevent England getting the best of the deal in discussions about the freedom of the Straits. Instead of France endeavoring to keep Russia out of the Near East conference, there is reason to think she will welcome her presence and that the two countries may line up together. That is the important immediate diplomatic reason, but there is another, which is even more imperative.

France has been apprehensive lest Russia and Germany join hands and as vanquished countries some day present a united front against France. The Rapallo Treaty confirmed this view of possibilities, and France became uneasy. In any revanche Germany might use Russia as an arsenal, or she might provoke a general war by inducing Russia to attack Poland. Efforts have been undoubtedly made to prevent the formulation of such a policy and to substitute for a Russo-German alliance a Franco-Russian rapprochement. Apparently this design is meeting with success.

It is curious to consider how quickly sentiments change. Not many months ago France was implacably opposed to Russia and Russia on her side was so certain that her troubles were chiefly caused by the French that any kind of entente seemed impossible. But today reports from Russia show friendship for France and in France there is certainly a desire to forget all about former hatreds.

German newspapers are frankly alarmed at this unexpected turn of

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE SIX YEARS PREMIER

Formed Government in 1916  
Succeeding H. H. Asquith—  
Obtained Huge Majority

Mr. Lloyd George's Government was formed on Dec. 5, 1916. For many months previously dissatisfaction both in the country at large and in the Cabinet had been growing with the manner in which the Asquith Administration was conducting the war. Its policy had come to be regarded as one of "wait and see." Finally, after the defeat of Rumania, Mr. Lloyd George insisted that the conduct of the war must be entrusted to a small and effective executive committee or he would resign. His proposal was rejected by Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Lloyd George's resignation precipitated a political crisis, and in the sequel, he was intrusted with the task of forming a new government. This he succeeded in doing by a coalition of Unionists, Liberals who accepted his leadership, and Laborites. His first action was to break abruptly with precedent. He abolished the old collective responsibility of the Cabinet, and made a small war cabinet of five, of which he was chairman, the su-

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## UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO DISARM ON GREAT LAKES

Revenue Cutters Likely to Displace All Other Naval  
Vessels—Virtual Agreement Reached

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—(By The Associated Press)—Preliminary exchanges relative to the new Great Lakes armament treaty between the United States and Canada are understood to have resulted in a virtual agreement to disengage entirely with naval vessels on the lakes and to replace those now in commission there with revenue cutters.

Such a rectification of the border armaments is said to have been looked upon favorably by representatives of both governments as in harmony with the Washington Armament Conference and with the policy under which the boundary between the United States and Canada is left unguarded by land fortifications.

Whether special arrangements will be made to permit the use of special naval ships purely for practice purposes at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station has not been revealed, although it is known that the subject has received the active attention of the negotiators.

Under the present treaty in force right

## LLOYD GEORGE CABINET RESIGNS; FAILS TO GET CONSERVATIVE BACKING

Carlton Club Gathering Votes by 186 to 87  
to Appeal to the Country as the  
Conservative Party

ANDREW BONAR LAW OR LORD DERBY  
MAY BE CHOSEN TO HEAD GOVERNMENT

New Ministry Likely to Have Brief Term of Office and  
General Election Believed Inevitable  
in the Near Future

## Miners' Delegation Visits Mr. Lloyd George

By The Associated Press

London, Oct. 19

AFTER a brief audience with King George this afternoon, Mr. Lloyd George returned to Downing Street, where he received a miners' delegation, but, according to Frank Hodges, who headed the delegation, Mr. Lloyd George said he could not consult them as Prime Minister, since he had resigned.

The miners, relating their experience, said Mr. Lloyd George received them smilingly and asked their business, and that Mr. Hodges replied, "We have come to see the Prime Minister." "Well, gentlemen, I have to inform you that there is no Prime Minister," replied Mr. Lloyd George. "I have just seen His Majesty and tendered my resignation, which His Majesty accepted."

## BRITAIN EXPECTED TO REVISE POLICY TOWARD THE TURKS

Necessity for Stalling Off Latent  
Dangers Likely to Cause  
Change in Attitude

By CRAWFURD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 19.—While the British and French foreign offices are endeavoring to make up their minds whether or when or where they will hold the proposed meeting of experts to examine the technical issues of the Turkish peace, it is interesting to consider the place which the Near East policy of the Government is occupying in the political controversy now raging in Great Britain.

In their haste to snatch up any available rod with which to thrack Mr. Lloyd George, his critics somewhat unwisely extended themselves in their attack on the attitude he recently adopted toward Turkey. But there has been a growing consensus of opinion and evidence alike that whatever faults the Government may have committed in the past they were fundamentally right in this particular instance. The only excuse for risking war with Turkey was a desire to avoid greater dangers. That these dangers existed, that they have been successfully countered by a mere display of force and determination is now generally admitted.

Consequently on second thought the leading opposition magnates, particularly the independent Liberal chiefs, fall back to the doctrine that foreign affairs are outside the scope of party rivalry. But it is too late. The damage has been done, and since the coalition policy has scored heavily, those responsible for it are disinclined

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LONDON, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press)—The resignation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, was officially announced this evening. His resignation followed the meeting at the Carlton Club, where all efforts of Austen Chamberlain and other henchmen of the Premier failed to rally the support of the Diehards to his side.

Several of the Unionist junior members resigned from the Cabinet immediately after the Unionist meeting. These included Stanley Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade; Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries; Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty; Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, Minister of Overseas Trade; Sir John Baird, Undersecretary of State for the Home Office, and Col. Leslie Wilson, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and chief Unionist whip.

Meeting at Carlton Club

Capt. H. D. King, another of the Unionist whips, and Col. Albert Buckley, assistant Unionist whip, also resigned.

The Conservative leader expected to be picked for the task of forming a new government is either Andrew Bonar Law or the Earl of Derby. The Lloyd George Coalition received a severe blow at the hands of the Conservative Party, when the Conservative members of the House of Commons and Government ministers at their meeting in the Carlton Club today voted by 186 to 87 to appeal to the country as the Conservative Party.

Announcement of the vote of the Conservatives was preceded by reports from the Carlton Club that Austen Chamberlain's statement had failed to satisfy the meeting, and that Andrew Bonar Law had spoken in favor of maintaining the independence of the Conservative Party. Mr. Bonar Law's speech was said to have had a great influence upon the meeting.

General Election Expected

The life of the new Conservative Ministry will probably be very brief, according to present forecasts, and a general election is expected swiftly to follow its formation. The party lines upon which the election will be fought present a profound puzzle. One suggestion is that Mr. Lloyd George may form a center party in which he could count upon Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead, and perhaps Lord Balfour, the three Cabinet members whose adherence to him has been repudiated by today's conference.

This new party, it is suggested, would probably command the support of a goodly proportion of the Conservatives who stood by the Coalition, and also of the Coalition Liberals. This formation might put the Labor Party in the position of the chief opposition party.

The possibility that Mr. Lloyd George will try to return to the leadership of the Liberals is not to be overlooked, either.

Mr. Bonar Law's Position

Mr. Bonar Law's friends question whether his physical condition will permit him to take office, even for a short time. Lord Derby seems the most probable alternative selection for Prime Minister, although it is suggested that Lord Curzon, who gained greatly in prestige by his work in the recent Near East negotiations, is believed to have been a lukewarm Coalitionist, and is supposed to form a government.

Today's vote will be proclaimed as a great victory by the Diehard group of Conservatives in Parliament, who for several months past have been advocating the withdrawal of the party from the Coalition and its resumption of its normal party organization.

The vote of the Conservatives was taken on a motion by Colonel Petyman, Unionist member for the Chelmsford division of Essex, which read:

Resolved, That this meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons declares its opinion that the Conservative Party, while willing to cooperate with the coalition Liberals, should fight the election as an independent party with its own leader and its own program.

Some Heated Scenes

There were some heated scenes inside the Carlton Club, because although the Carlton is the headquarters of the Conservative Party, only those Conservative members of the House of Commons who had supported the Coalition, together with the members of the House of Lords who are members of the Cabinet, were invited to today's meeting.

Lord Chaplin, one of the oldest members of the party and the club, insisted on his right to attend. With several members of the Commons not Coalitionists, however, Lord Chaplin was barred from going upstairs in the clubhouse to the chamber where the meeting was being held. Two or three of those excluded protested belligerently.

Austen Chamberlain, the Govern-



ment leader in the House, addressed the meeting first. He spoke strongly along the lines of his recent Birmingham speech, appealing for the unity of the party be supported along the lines of the policy suggested by its leaders.

**Coalition Opposed**  
Stanley Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade, who leads the Conservative members of the Cabinet opposing Mr. Chamberlain, and Colonel Freyman, who opposes the continuation of the Coalition. They suggested a decision should be postponed until the meeting of the Unionist Association. Sir Henry Craig, Scottish Unionist, also opposed an immediate decision in support of the Coalition.

One of those who attended the meeting said that Mr. Chamberlain was given a patient hearing, but that his position was plainly unpopular. Lord Balfour spoke in support of the Government leader.

Mr. Bonar Law's plea for preventing the breaking up of the party is said to have made a profound impression.

"Mr. Chamberlain says the best way to defeat the labor menace is to continue the Coalition with the Liberals," he is quoted as having said. "I say the best way is to maintain the party absolutely independent, and you will defeat the labor menace in the end. Otherwise you will split your party, just as the Liberals are split."

**Serious Rebuff to Premier Seen in Diehard Victory in Newport By-Election**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—Austen Chamberlain's appeal to the meeting of Unionist members of the House of Commons and Ministers here today on behalf of a continuance of Conservative co-operation with Mr. Lloyd George and two important circumstances to meet, both of which had arisen since yesterday. Of these the most weighty was last night's decisive and largely unexpected Diehard Conservative victory in the Newport by-election. Primarily, this victory must be taken as a big setback to the Labor Party which, up to a late hour yesterday, was confident of success. Secondly, however, it means a serious rebuff to Mr. Lloyd George, for continued association with whom Mr. Chamberlain spoke.

This follows from the fact that at Newport Mr. Lloyd George's party organization had been unable even to divide the anti-Labor vote sufficiently to prevent the election of a candidate frankly hostile to Mr. Lloyd George. It is true that local conditions in Newport are such that events there are not an absolutely reliable guide to what may happen in other constituencies. Because the electorate in this single and somewhat isolated South Wales seaport has plumped for a Diehard in a three-cornered contest with Labor and Liberals, it does not follow that English and Scottish voters will do the same, where the circumstances are not so restricted. This does not alter the fact, however, that the Diehards have been given encouragement, of which they can make much.

The other new condition which Mr. Chamberlain had to meet resides in the maneuver executed yesterday by Sir George Younger, the "cabin boy" of the British political ship of state, who once before upset Mr. Lloyd George's plans for a general election. Sir George yesterday presided at a meeting of the executive of the National Unionist Association and secured from this body authority "to summon forthwith a national emergency conference," to antedate the conference which was to have taken place on Nov. 15. This meant a serious challenge to any decision Mr. Chamberlain's parliamentary meeting might arrive at today, since the Unionist Party funds are in the keeping of the National Unionist Association and not in that of the parliamentary leaders.

The "emergency conference" is to assemble early next week and Mr. Chamberlain was confronted with a hostile resolution to postpone today's deliberations until then.

**Conservative Wins Seat**

LONDON, Oct. 19.—In the by-election held in Newport yesterday for a seat in the House of Commons, the Conservative candidate, Harry, polled 12,315 votes; the Laborite, Bowen, 11,425; and the Liberal, Moore, 8341. The seat for the constituency was previously held by the Coalition Liberal, L. Haslam, who in the previous election polled 14,080, while the Laborite, Bowen, polled 10,234 and the independent candidate, Harry, polled 12,315. The Coalition did not figure, as both Conservative and Liberal candidates were in the field.

**PRESIDENT EBERT TO RETAIN OFFICE**

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press).—An extension of President Ebert's tenure of the office of Chief Executive until June 30, 1925, is now practically assured. All the political parties have agreed to the introduction of a bill in the Reichstag amending Article 108 of the Constitution to this effect and the bill is assured of the necessary two-thirds majority for its passage.

The step was decided upon after a conference between the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth and the leaders of the Coalition with the members of the other political parties.

**MR. COOLIDGE IS OPTIMISTIC**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President, who was in New York today, predicted that the Republicans would hold both branches of Congress in November.

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE SIX YEARS PREMIER

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preme directing body. He created a large number of new ministries for special purposes, such as shipbuilding, recruiting, food, information. And he deputed the leadership of the House of Commons, which for many years had always been held by the Prime Minister, to Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the Unionist Party.

**German Submarine Campaign**  
The first six months of his ministry was principally taken up with dealing with the unlimited submarine campaign of the Germans, announced in Jan., 1917, and in reorganizing the agricultural production, strictly rationing the food of the people, cutting down the imports, and building ships in order to meet it. How serious was the situation can be seen from the fact that 800,000 tons of shipping were sunk in May, and it was not until the United States had had time to bring its strength effectively to bear that the menace was overcome.

After the failure of the allied attacks during the summer of 1917 and the meeting of a special war cabinet consisting of all the prime ministers of the Empire, Mr. Lloyd George set to work to bring about unity in the allied command. The Italian débâcle at Caporetto gave him his chance of pointing effectively to the inevitable consequence of divided command, but it was not until after the disaster to the British army during the great German attack on March 21, 1918, that he was able to secure the appointment of Marshal Foch as generalissimo of the allied armies. At the same time he raised a fresh levy of British recruits, taking every available man up to 45, and successfully urged President Wilson to transport the American army to France as rapidly as possible, with the result that by the autumn of the year, to the surprise and dismay of the German command, the Allies had not only stopped their advance but had sufficient reinforcements to enable them to win a complete victory by Nov. 11, 1918.

**Leading Men as Colleagues**  
During all this time Mr. Lloyd George was not only the head but the main and energizing spirit of his Government. He had secured, however, as his colleagues the leading men of the day. Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Milner, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Balfour, a Labor leader, and Lord Curzon, were his colleagues on the War Cabinet. Mr. Balfour was his Foreign Secretary. And he broke with custom by introducing into the outer cabinet a large number of the leading business men of the day, such as Lord Rothermere, Sir Eric Geddes, and Sir Joseph Maclay, to take charge of the great executive departments. His government, however, was not wholly preoccupied with the war. It found time to pass a franchise act which gave the vote to women, to inaugurate the far-reaching Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, which laid the foundations of democracy in India, and it made an attempt to settle the Irish question by summoning the Irish convention. Politically, it had an easy passage, for party strife was hushed by the stress of war. The only episode of interest was the so-called Maurice debate over the retirement of Sir William Robertson as chief of the Imperial General Staff in connection with his resistance to unity of command.

**Decides on General Election**  
Directly after the signing of the armistice Mr. Lloyd George decided to hold a general election. The old Parliament was eight years old and time expired. It had been elected on a war issue, and it was largely sympathetic to Mr. Asquith and the Liberals who had followed him into resignation in 1916. Mr. Lloyd George also thought it essential that he should have a clear mandate from the people in going to the Peace Conference and in dealing with the manifold problems of reconstruction. The Labor Party refused to go on as part of the coalition, and went into opposition. The election, however, resulted in an overwhelming majority that the Lloyd George coalition, which had so successfully pulled things together during the war, should undertake the work of peacemaking and reconstruction. It obtained a majority of nearly 400 over all others.

In January, after rearranging his Cabinet, and planning the program of legislation for the new Parliament, Mr. Lloyd George went to Paris for the Peace Conference. The work of that conference is familiar to all. It had to lay the foundations for a new Europe in the teeth of the intense passions aroused by the war. The fundamental shaping of the treaty was in the hands of three men, President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau, and Mr. Lloyd George. Throughout, Mr. Lloyd George was for moderation in treatment of the vanquished, except in the matter of reparations, for nationality, as the political basis of Europe, and for universal disarmament. For his policy he had a practically free hand, for he enjoyed the complete support of his Cabinet, and only once was he brought back to reassure Parliament as to his actions.

**Much Legislation Passed**  
Since the Peace Conference the attention of Mr. Lloyd George and his government has been divided between a true story and for universal disarmament. The overwhelming majority of the population of Great Britain lives in industrial towns. During the war wages had steadily gone up, and had got entirely out of relation to real

economic values. At the same time the exhaustion of the war had left a restless temper behind it, and the example of the Russian revolution, extremist propaganda and capitalist profiteering aroused a general spirit of revolt. The first outbreak was the railway strike in September, 1919. Mr. Lloyd George met the attempt to force concessions by holding up the country by organizing a complete service of motor trucks for the distribution of food, and by enrolling a voluntary corps of amateur railway workers, who in a week had a fairly efficient service running. Within a fortnight the strike had collapsed. It was much the same with the famous triple alliance strike of 1921. Post-war industrial unrest came to a head in a combined threat to strike by the railwaymen, the miners, and the transport workers in order to enforce unreasonable demands, largely political in character. In this case also Mr. Lloyd George combined the offer of an extremely reasonable settlement with the organization of both voluntary transportation services and of military protection, which nullified the possibility of duress and prevented resort to intimidation and violence. The railwaymen and transport workers gave way and the miners went on alone. The most remarkable thing about this whole period was the manner in which the Lloyd George Government succeeded in dealing with these problems without leaving any real bitterness behind.

**Foreign Problems**  
The third chief concern of the Lloyd George Government since the war has been the foreign situation. From the start the Cabinet was divided about Russia. Mr. Lloyd George was against intervention and in favor of trying to moderate the Bolsheviks by bringing it into contact with western civilization as soon as it would agree to abandon military attacks on its neighbors and foreign propaganda. Half his colleagues took a different view, but on the whole his policy prevailed. At any rate Great Britain was the first of the great powers to enter into official relations with the Soviet Government. In its dealings with France and Germany the Lloyd George Government has steadily moved away from war passion and toward a policy of moderating the extreme features of the Versailles peace, especially on the financial side, in order to make possible the rapid recovery of European prosperity. This policy, like that of reopening Russia to the trade of the world, was hastened by the fact that the trade depression has left 2,000,000 people permanently out of work in Great Britain, who had to be maintained by government doles and relief works. But it has been the Lloyd George in constant disputes with France, which has taken exactly the opposite view about the Versailles Treaty and European reconstruction. Despite these controversies, however, Mr. Lloyd George has remained a keen supporter of the entente. In dealing with the politics of the Near East he has been a consistent supporter of the Greeks as against the Turks.

**Washington Conference**  
The Government also co-operated heartily with the United States Government in making the Washington Conference on Naval Disarmament and the Pacific a success. Cordial co-operation with America has been a keynote of its foreign policy throughout.

Another big problem which confronted the Lloyd George Government was Ireland. After the war an attempt was made to solve this age-long conflict by setting up home rule while excluding the six counties of Ulster. The Sinn Féin movement, however, had grown greatly since the Easter rebellion of 1916, and had swept the older Nationalist or Home Rule party out of existence. Mr. Lloyd George was out for an Irish republic and to secure it by force. Hence their reply to the Home Rule act was the inauguration of a campaign of violence and assassination against police and military. At first the Lloyd George Government met the murder of policemen by organizing the Black and Tans to fight the guerrillas. But after an inconclusive struggle lasting for a year the Cabinet authorized the opening of negotiations with the Sinn Féin leaders as the alternative to further methods of repression. The negotiations were long and difficult but finally ended in the draft Anglo-Irish treaty, a treaty which Mr. Lloyd George is said to have regarded as the greatest triumph of his career.

**The Near East Problem**  
But a greater problem faced the Lloyd George Coalition when the Turks suddenly opened fire on the Greeks in Anatolia and swept the Levantine territory clear of Hellenic forces. The Government gave its moral support to the Greeks and when the Ottoman armies advanced toward the coast and threatened to cross into Eastern Thrace British warships and troops were dispatched with all haste to the Straits to bar the passage of the Kemalists hordes. This action brought Britain to the verge of war with Turkey and aroused the hostility of Labor to a greater pitch against the Government. It was utilized by the Opposition as a weapon against the Ministry and only because of the fact that it finally caused Kemal to yield was it dropped as a means of driving the Government out of office. Mr. Lloyd George continued to lose support, however, and the defeat in the Newport by-election was merely the signal for the Diehards to stand firmer than ever, with the result that when the Carlton Club meeting took place it was found to prove the Coalition entirely without the support of the Conservatives. Lacking this support the only course left open to it was to resign.

**MR. WALSH ASSAILS TARIFF IN COLORADO**

DENVER, Col., Oct. 19.—Centering his attack upon the tariff act of 1922, David I. Walsh (D.), United States Senator from Massachusetts, declared that "the old Republican theory of protection for infant industries has been discarded here last night."

The increased tax which he declared the candy, boot and shoe and clothing industries will be compelled to pay under the new tariff law was cited by Mr. Walsh as an instance of "the alarming extent to which some of our industries have been penalized."

## AMERICANS MAKE VISIT TO ANATOLIA

Committee Appointed by Admiral Bristol Makes Report After One Week's Tour

MUDANIA, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The American committee appointed by Admiral Bristol several days ago to visit the Anatolian war area, returned here yesterday after a week's tour of investigation, and will make a formal report to the Admiral in Constantinople today.

The committee consists of representatives of the American Red Cross, American Committee on Relief in the Near East, American Board of Foreign Missions, the United States Navy, and also a medical member in Dr. M. Wright of the Near East Relief.

The committee's purpose was "to examine into and investigate conditions in the supposedly devastated territory, to ascertain the number of refugees and Greek war prisoners homeless and others needing relief or medical care, and the amount of destruction." The committee's report, prepared by Dr. Wright, is featured by the statement that the Greek prisoners who were seen working on the roads and elsewhere were "generally treated respectably by their guards, and did not appear starved or under-nourished. Their uniforms were in tatters and their morale seemed low."

**Food Urgently Needed**  
Dr. Wright found the territory widely devastated, but in most sections sufficient buildings remained to house the present population. "Despite the fact that there were no acute suffering or grievous sights to be seen," he says, "there is without doubt need for medical supplies and a great need for food, as the country also was denuded by the military procedures, especially at season when crops cannot be expected for several months."

The committee consists of George Denais, of Hallowell, Me., representing the Near East Relief; Maj. Charles Clavin Davis, of Boston, American Red Cross; Stanton Merrill, Natchez, Miss., U. S. Navy, and Elizabeth Wilson, New York, of the Board of Foreign Missions. This is the first formal committee of neutral character which has been permitted to study conditions in the territory controlled by the Kemalists. The members talked with many Greek prisoners whom they met at random along the roads. They found them uncomplaining of their treatment and receiving regular army rations.

**Greek Prisoners Utilized**  
The Kemalists authorities have already begun organizing the reconquered territories in an efficient way, said the committee members, and the Greek prisoners are being utilized in the work of reconstructing the burned villages and devastated areas.

The committee gained the impression that the devastation was not so widespread as heretofore supposed, being confined mainly to a narrow belt marking the retreat of the Greek army. No burned villages were found in the hinterland, even at comparatively short distances from the main roads.

The investigators saw no Greeks nor Armenian civilians in the area visited, except a few children in the American School at Bursa, who were unharmed. They found the Turkish Administration functioning well, and received fullest co-operation from the local authorities in their work.

**Captive of Turks Tells of Cruelty and Abuses**

By Special Cable  
MYTILENE, Oct. 19.—Paul Dziganin, a French protégé, who has arrived from Smyrna, gave the following facts incident to his captivity among the Turks. He declares he was imprisoned, his possessions taken and himself maltreated. With others he was left without food, except one pound of bread apiece, given every 24 hours. From Vourla, he said, the Turks brought 200 elderly men and women and also a number of children who had traveled for three days, barefoot, hungry and thirsty. The children were subject to particular abuses by the soldiers. Some were detached from the main group on the way and fell into the hands of the villagers where they were killed.

The Armenians were singled out for special cruelty; they were never spared, Mr. Dziganin reported. Many of the English and American Armenians were denied release and were deported to unknown destinations. The Turkish guards openly asserted that they were bent on wiping out the whole of the Christians from Anatolia.

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## BRITAIN EXPECTED TO REVISE POLICY TOWARD THE TURKS

(Continued from Page 1)

to throw away their advantage. Furthermore, the agitation is likely to rebound on its sponsors. They censure Mr. Lloyd George for encouraging Greek imperialism, for sending Greeks to Smyrna, for threatening the Osmanli with the loss of Constantinople and standing up for the Christians against the Turks.

But this policy is merely an inheritance of Lord Grey's régime. As early as November, 1914, Lord Grey (then Sir Edward) offered Greeks territorial compensation in Albania, while in January, 1915, he first proposed to give them concessions in Anatolia to the extent of 125,000 square kilometers, or, as Mr. Venizelos put it in his famous memorandum to Constantinople, "another Greece, as great and not less rich." As far as Constantinople is concerned, it was Lord Grey again who, not content with proposing an international régime, actually agreed to hand over the city and the Straits to Russia. The Greek occupation of Smyrna, on its part, was a manifestation of that Anglo-French accord which is now regarded by critics as an essential basis of British foreign policy.

**Defeat Without Dishonor**  
Finally, the desire to protect Christian minorities, though it may have been inexpedient and unfortunately failed to achieve its purpose, cannot well be regarded as a dishonorable intention.

The future development of British policy in the Near East is a matter of discussion and, because of the necessity of cutting losses, facing actualities and stalling off latent dangers which are involved by a return of the Turks to Europe, it may shortly be desirable to advocate a reconsideration of the whole attitude toward Turkey.

But as to the past, the Asquithian Liberals at least have no case against Mr. Lloyd George and since their defeat and disappearance as a political factor is the principal ambition of the Coalition Liberal leaders they are unlikely to be allowed to withdraw from a conflict they have so injudiciously provoked.

## BOOT AND SHOE CLUB URGES NEAR EAST AID

Convinced that while it may not be the duty of the United States to intervene in a military sense in the Near East, there can be no question that it should do everything in its power to "relieve the sufferings of the thousands of victims of Turkish ferocity, and to indicate to the Turkish authorities that their wholesale massacres are abhorrent to our sense of humanity" and that "the full strength of American resentment as well as the full measure of American help, cannot be exerted without the action of Congress," the Boston Boot and Shoe Club is asking each of its members to bring pressure upon the Representatives and Senators at Washington to vote for such measures for preserving the freedom of the Dardanelles, the protection of Christian minorities and the relief of the suffering people of the Near East, as may be introduced in Congress.

**M. LONGUET TO VISIT AMERICA**  
PARIS, Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press).—Jean Longuet, one-time leader of the Socialist Party in France and grandson of Karl Marx, will leave for the United States on the Mauretania on Oct. 28 to deliver a series of lectures on the evolution of the Socialist Party in France, the general political situation in Europe after the war, and the Versailles Peace Treaty.

## FRANCE CONSIDERS REPLY TO BRITAIN

British Proposition, It Is Reported, Will Be Rejected—French Counter-Proposals

PARIS, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—The reply of the French Government to the British reparations proposals calling for a two to four-year moratorium for Germany has been drawn up by Louis Barthou and presented to the French Prime Minister, Raymond Poincaré, for approval. Although details are withheld until the scheme is presented to the commission late in the week, the chief feature is firm insistence upon further and more rigid control of German finances before any relief is granted by the commission. M. Barthou, in preparing the reply, had the assistance of the best French experts, and the Prime Minister will go over the suggestions with all the Ministers of Finance and Liberated Regions.

The reply virtually rejects the British proposition as announced by Sir John Bradbury and offers a substitute in its place which deals much less leniently with Germany. Stress is laid on the necessity of a Brussels conference and of some general understanding on inter-allied debts and the whole reparations question before Jan. 1. It is thought that the French Government will reserve its broader plan for a settlement of debts and indemnities for the Brussels meeting, limiting the commission merely to the application of future control of finances in Germany.

There is a spirited controversy going on between Paris and London over the question of holding the Brussels meeting. The British are frankly opposed to it, while France is strongly urging the conference. There is considerable feeling in official quarters over alleged intimations in British circles that France, in offering to reduce the German indemnity in return for cancellation of her debt, is giving up something she never would receive. The French declare that the British in opposing the Brussels conference do not want to be placed in the position of blocking a general settlement of reparations through refusal to cancel a debt which cannot be paid.

## AMERICANS AIDED TO RETURN HOME

State Department Will Provide 2009 Steerage Passages

PARIS, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—One hundred and fifty Americans who had become stranded in Europe will sail for home on the steamship President Polk on Oct. 29. Their return is made possible through the efforts of the American Aid Society in Paris, and as a result of notification by the State Department that 2000 third-class passages to the United States will be provided on Shipping Board liners for citizens in distress on the Continent. Three hundred more, it is expected, will be ready to sail Nov. 19, and there are hopes that the remainder of those needing help to get home will be taken care of by the end of November.

French officials have shown a disposition to co-operate in this work to the extent of their ability, and it is understood that the cases of a score of Americans—some in confinement and others under police surveillance because of the extremities to which they were forced by their dire necessities—will be cleared up through this movement. The French authorities, it is said, will release those held, turning them over to a committee of the Aid Society, which guarantees they will be placed aboard ships.

Notice has been given that, after this work is finished, organized relief for the soldiers who have remained here since the war and other stranded transient Americans in Paris, will cease.

**CANADIAN PENSIONS RESTORED**  
MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence).—The pension rights of conductors, trainmen and yardmen of the

Grand Trunk Railway who participated in the railway strike of the employees of that company in 1916 have been restored after years of negotiation. The pension rights were declared forfeited at the time of the strike. The present change of attitude in reinstating the pension rights of the men affected has come through the decision of W. D. Robb, the new vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk. The decision affects some 1300 men in the train service of the railway.

## NEW CONSTITUTION FOR INDIAN OFFICERS

Imperial Authorities Authorize Reserve Establishment, Embracing Both Natives and British

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.—Sanction has been received from the imperial authorities for the reconstruction of the Indian Army reserve of officers on the lines suggested by the Escher Committee in 1921. The chief new feature of the reserve embraces the definite establishment of officers of every branch and arm of the service in India, both British and Indian, and not as in previous schemes Indian alone, while the reserve establishment is calculated on the probable expansion and wastage in war. The percentage to the establishment on which the reserve is calculated is not stated.

The officers will be attached to regular units for short periods for training and the allowances to be granted seem to be extremely generous, the minimum being 500 rupees for the period of a fortnight's training and a consolidated allowance of 750 rupees, irrespective of rank, for those who perform the maximum annual service, which is one month.

The conditions are such as will probably demand close scrutiny by the Legislative Assembly.

## ITALIAN CHAMBER OPENING DELAYED

Luigi Facta Postpones Crisis—Cabinet-Building Continues

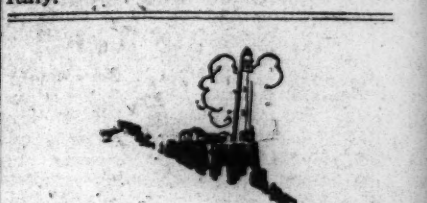
By Special Cable  
ROME, Oct. 19.—Despite the general opinion that it is dangerous to postpone the inevitable crisis, the Cabinet has decided to reopen Parliament on Nov. 7, instead of Oct. 25. The chief reason for postponement is that the Prime Minister, Luigi Facta, fears that to advance the date would appear to be a confession of weakness.

In the meanwhile negotiations between Benito Mussolini and Giovanni Giolitti are proceeding continuously and it is hoped to form a cabinet which will include Signor Giolitti, Signor Mussolini, Vittorio Orlando, and Signor Bonomi and possibly a representative of the Popular Roman Catholic Party.

Such a government should succeed in maintaining order until the elections. The difficulty still remains, to satisfy the Fascist demands, which are considered exaggerated.

**D'Annunzio-Mussolini Pact**

ROME, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian soldier-poet and Benito Mussolini, the leader of the Fascists, signed an agreement today, uniting their forces and establishing common action between the two leaders throughout Italy.



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## "WOMEN'S PARTY" DECRIED AT RADCLIFFE POLITICS SCHOOL

Wives Have Same Interests as Their Husbands, Says  
Speaker—"Radicalism" Absent at Conference

The Radcliffe School for Citizenship, regarded as alarmingly radical in some quarters in Boston, is proving very mild in tone to visitors from other states, who have accepted the invitation of the college and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters to attend the three days' sessions.

Today, the second of the school, Mrs. A. H. Beardslee, for two years president of the Indiana League of Women Voters, leaned over in her seat in the theater at Agassiz House, and remarked gently, "I have not heard one thing that the women of the little towns in Indiana are not discussing freely."

A few rows away Miss Katherine McClellan of Sarasota, Fla., remarked, "If they want to get rid of these men at Harvard, I say send them to us in Florida. This is just what we want to hear."

On the opposite side of the house sat Mrs. Florence C. L. Kitchell, director of citizenship for the Connecticut League of Women Voters, who declared that she had come to Boston not so much to be trained herself, as to hear what "the students in the foremost college in the country are being taught." An inquiry addressed to Mrs. Kitchell by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor elicited the response that she "had heard nothing so far but the simplest statements of political science, such as 'the women of Connecticut have been hearing in similar schools of citizenship.'"

**Proportional Representation**  
"Public Opinion and Popular Government" was the topic for today's three sessions, opening this morning with a talk by Walter Millard, field secretary of the Proportional Representation League on how popular opinion may be fairly registered, and closing tonight with the chief speech of the day by Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard University on the "New Forms of City Government."

Mr. Millard attacked the "strip system" of ballots generally used throughout the United States today and declared that the basis of choosing representatives today is a "sleep system," citizens voting according to the place where they sleep, and acquiring legislative bodies which put the sleep idea into practice. He said, in part:

There are two main kinds of voting, declared Mr. Millard, "one the registering of the community decision, the other the creating of a representative body which shall make decisions. Today the theory that the majority should rule is applied willy nilly to both kinds of voting, cheating the minority in any public election by its opinion. Under proportional representation, the rule of the majority still prevails, since the majority inevitably elects a majority of the representatives. But the minority also gains representation in the legislative councils and is thereby benefited to a great degree, since the way to deal with minorities is to represent them but to place upon them a combined and co-operative responsibility for a share in government."

Mr. Millard declared that "the fight psychology" characterizes elections under the prevailing system today and that "men will not engage in a vituperative campaign in what appears to be a vain effort to secure the support of the majority of the voters." Such men, he added, "will be willing to make a dignified and quiet appeal to those who think as they do and who may be registered in a quota sufficient to insure election."

**Woman's "Party" Attacked**  
"I regard a woman's party as an irreducible dream," was a statement from Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard, which drew applause from the audience.

Women have many interests in common, but they have also many divergent interests. They are interested in the prosperity of the business of their husbands if they belong to the capitalist group; or to the permanence of their employment, if they are in the Labor group. Farm women want high prices for food and low prices for boots and shoes. Factory women want low prices for food and high prices for textiles. The place in which women can unite to the best service is in such an educational group as the League of Women Voters.

Professor Holcombe spoke of parties as a necessity, but advocated greater freedom for the individuals composing them. He recommended three ways by which this freedom may be obtained, direct voting, such as the initiative and referendum, the election of fewer public officials by the people, and simplification of the process of nomination.

As an indication of the large number of unnecessary votes cast by the citizens, he instanced the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, and advised the women to go home and ask their husbands whether they voted for "this interesting antiquity" on the ability of the candidates "in the art of dressing well."

**"Round Table" Discussion**  
Opening up the public checkbook for the public to see, was advocated by Prof. Frederic A. Cleveland in a round table discussion at the close of the morning session.

"So long as the public purse is regarded as a technical question of mathematical checking invisible government and irresponsible leadership will develop," declared Professor Cleveland. "The public purse should be discussed in the open so that the citizens can act intelligently when election day arrives."

Professor Cleveland recommended the presence of the Cabinet on the floor of the legislative body having control over the budget, federal state or local, and the fixing of responsibility upon an administration for the financial proposals it makes.

A secondary round table was held at the same time with Miss Florence Luscombe leading a discussion on the primary.

The people of the United States think sectionally and do not understand one. There is a sectionalism of geographical interests. There is a sectionalism of materialism. There is a sectionalism of political parties. There is a sectionalism of culture.

We sing "I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills," and we think we are singing the national anthem. But the national anthem was written by a New Englander and its scene is New England, not the snow-capped mountains, or the great plains, or the desert stretches of America.

All those factors which were relied upon to destroy sectionalism in Europe, development of the means of transportation, expanding domestic commerce, increase of population, have proved to be the most important forces to bring about national rivalries. In the United States they have brought about sectional rivalries. We are so large and diversified a nation that it is almost impossible to see the situation except through sectional spectacles.

**Force for Progress**  
At the same time that we realize the danger of provincialism and sectional selfishness, we must also recognize the sections serve as restraints upon stagnant uniformity. They are field for experiment in the growth of different types of society, political institutions, and ideals. They constitute an impelling force for progress along the diagonal of contending varieties; they issue a challenge to each section to improve the virtue of its own culture; a national vision must take account of the existence of these varied sections; otherwise the national vision will be only a sectional mirage.

Industry and welfare were the topics under discussion during the closing hours of the afternoon session, Prof. Richard Clark Cabot of Harvard talking on "Ethical Problems of Industry," and Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and Mrs. LaRue Brown, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the National League of Women Voters, advocating the system of federal aid for general welfare.

**DOMESTIC COURSES  
IN GREAT DEMAND**  
HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 18.—So great is the demand for domestic courses in the evening schools that the school department has been obliged to arrange applicants alphabetically in various units, to permit each unit to gain as much instruction as possible and even this method does not accommodate all those who have applied, the number running into several hundred.

Lack of funds in the school department is given as a reason why the work cannot be carried out to an extent that is desired but the commissioner of finance is to receive an appeal for additional money. Classes in sewing, millinery and cooking are extremely popular not only among alien groups but also among many of the American-born women who are taking advantage of the opportunity provided. Many requests are being received for neighborhood classes during the day.

A class in naturalization has been formed in the Americanization group for men who are waiting for their final papers that they may be taught the fundamentals of government and a more extensive knowledge of English.

**PROPOSED MERGER  
TO BE INVESTIGATED**  
PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19.—The Associated Industries of Maine at its annual meeting yesterday authorized the appointment of a committee to investigate the proposed New England railroad consolidation. James A. Emery of Washington, general counsel for the National Manufacturers Association, pleaded for co-operation between the roads, although he did not advocate any special consolidation. He said a coal famine could come only through lack of equipment by the railroads. He declared that never again would any group of men be able to force their demands upon an industry to the detriment of public welfare.

Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad declared against the proposed New England consolidation and said there would be no reduction in freight rates until wages were reduced. Philip W. Blake, of the State Chamber of Commerce, gave facts as to Maine farm land, pointing out that the value per acre had decreased from \$57 to \$21 in ten years. He said that if all the farm lands were to be improved the State valuation would be increased \$200,000,000.

**BANKING LAWS  
ARE CRITICIZED**  
Editor Says They Jeopardize the Federal Reserve System

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19.—The present banking situation constitutes a menace and danger to the federal reserve system, according to Frank P. Bennett, editor of the United States Investor of Boston, in an address last night before the National Bank Cashiers Association of Massachusetts. Mr. Bennett said the danger was in the provisions of the law which compels national banks to become members of the federal reserve system, and permits trust companies to become members if they choose. The speaker declared only one trust company in 10 was a member of the system, and they reserved the right to withdraw. He declared if any of the big New York trust companies should lead the way, the other trust companies would follow, and leave the federal reserve system to its fate.

"The national banks must have a national organization of their own or they will be crowded out of existence by the trust companies and state banks," he said. "The tendency in that direction is already pronounced. In 1900 there were 247 national banks in Massachusetts, now there are only 162. Here is a loss of 85 national banks in about 20 years. It does not mean that there have been failures but that trust companies are coming to take their place. The 85 national banks which have vanished have had their place taken by 77 trust companies."

"That is not all. The drift of deposits is also toward the trust companies. Of the increase in the last 20 years out of every \$10 of new deposits \$6 have gone to trust companies or state banks and only \$4 to national banks. Is this because the trust company is a superior kind of bank? Not at all. It is because by law and less rigid supervision the trust company charter has become more attractive than a national bank charter."

**VICTORIOUS RED ARMY  
NEARS VLADIVOSTOK**  
By The Associated Press  
TOKYO, Oct. 19.—Lawlessness reigns in Vladivostok as the result of the approach of a victorious Red army, official dispatches say. The French consulate was attacked yesterday, and foreigners have appealed to their governments for protection.

The American Consul has engaged as a refuge for Americans a building flying the American flag and guarded by the guns of an American cruiser. Two Japanese destroyers and three Japanese destroyers are also in Vladivostok Harbor to aid in the protection of foreigners.

Recent reports have related the practical annihilation of the "White" guards, under General Dietrichs. The invading army of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia apparently was marching on Vladivostok unhindered, and the capture of the Siberian port was expected momentarily.

**WATER MAIN INQUIRY ASKED**  
Recommendation that no further cleaning of water mains in Boston be done until a full investigation of present expenditures are made has been recommended by the Boston Finance Commission, which charges that under the existing contract the cleaning firm reaps a 300-per cent profit. The commission also recommends that no new contract calling for an expenditure of more than 12 cents a linear foot be made in the future; and that possibly the city would do better to renew its mains than to clean them.

**COAL SURVEY ORDERED**  
WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 18 (Special).—A survey of the number of tons of anthracite coal sold by coal dealers in this city between Oct. 1, 1921, and April 1, 1922, has been called for by Fuel Distributor T. Hovey Gage. From this statement the committee will gauge the fuel needs for the six winter months ahead. "The seriousness of the coal situation here is not understood by the public in general," says Mr. Gage. "The supply is far below normal."

## WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE PROMISED

Republican Party Platform Contains Plank for Early  
Establishment of Program

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 18 (Special).—No plank in the Republican Party platform this fall is of more interest to New Hampshire business men than that declaring for the development of water powers. For the first time, one of the major parties in a campaign in this State has made a definite promise, if returned to power, to take up seriously a program of water power and storage development.

"I believe this will result in the next Legislature taking the greatest step ever taken in New Hampshire for the upbuilding of industry," George B. Leighton, state commissioner of water power conservation, declared in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor's representative. It was largely through Committee Leighton's insistence and efforts that the Republicans adopted the water power plank at the recent state convention. The plank reads:

"New Hampshire has large undeveloped resources in water power and storage. Developed, these resources might largely take the place of coal for power in running the industrial plants. To assist our manufacturing interests in their competition with the manufacturing interests of the south and west, we recommend to the Legislature the beginning of a policy for developing water power and storage, either as recommended by the Conservation Commission, or in some other practical way."

**Pay Annually for Power.**  
Asked what his recommendation would be to the Legislature if it was decided to enter upon a power development policy, Commissioner Leighton said that he would suggest a plan by which the industries of the State would be invited to contract with the State to pay annually for the use of such power and flood storage as the State might be able to furnish it. The basis of the payment he would suggest as one-half of the cost of coal at current prices. In other words, the State's engineers would annually figure the saving in coal made possible by the service in power and flood storage utilized by each industry and a charge of one-half would be made to the industry benefited.

Commissioner Leighton estimated that for a period of perhaps 25 years this revenue to the State would be applied to interest charges on the investment and to retirement of the debt incurred in making the developments. After the debt has been paid, the State can derive a considerable revenue from water powers for the general purposes of government or to apply to further developments along industrial lines.

In regard to the power projects to be developed, the commissioner said that his first suggestions would be to develop the Suncook River, the Ashuelot River in Cheshire County and the Contoocook River in Merrimack County. Each of these facilities could, he thought, be developed for less than \$1,000,000, and upon each river are located so many manufacturing plants that the developments would be quickly paid for. In order that the State might be protected, the commissioner would advise the State entering into definite contracts with manufacturers interested before it undertook to make the necessary investments.

**New York Accomplishments**  
The commissioner called attention to what is being done in New York State, where the commission there in a report just issued predicts that 2,000,000 tons of coal will annually be saved by further developments in the Hudson River. It is proposed there to build a system of 14 storage reservoirs having a capacity of 70,000,000,000 cubic feet. The cost of this construction will be nearly \$25,000,000. Besides giving storage, it is claimed that these reservoirs would mitigate

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Commission



## 'Honesty' Said to Be Foundation of \$1,300,000 Co-operative Industry

Eleven Hundred Workers in Leighton Stores on Pacific Coast Own 95 Per Cent of the Business

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most successful co-operative ideas ever put into practice on the Pacific Coast is the Leighton Co-operative Industries, with stores in northern and southern California, which received their start in 1916 when John H. Leighton, with a capital of \$2000, opened a small dairy lunch in San Francisco and which now represent an investment of more than \$1,300,000 by 1100 workers, who own 95 per cent of the business and Mr. Leighton the remaining 5 per cent. And "honesty" is declared to be the rock upon which the entire structure is founded.

The Leighton business units comprise cafeterias and dairy lunches, a department market, fruit and vegetable packing plant, laundry, tailor shop, and printing and publishing business. Stores are located at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland. In 1921, a net profit of \$478,281 was realized for the employees. Each day they serve 36,000 people at the co-operatively owned restaurants.

### Right Idea of Things

Mr. Leighton told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the results are all due to what he terms "the application of the right idea of things in business." He was asked to tell how he was working this idea out in his affairs. There is nothing new about cafeterias or laundries or markets, and there is nothing unusual about co-operation. What then is there about the Leighton Industries that causes them to attract attention?

To this query Mr. Leighton replied: "One reason why people are attracted to the Leighton Industries, I suppose, is the fact that the workers have advanced 95 per cent of the money invested, and receive 95 per cent of the declared net profits, while I have advanced 5 per cent, and receive 5 per cent of the declared net profits."

Then, I suppose, many people become interested in the Leighton Industries at first because of what they regard as the very great financial success of these enterprises.

"Let me say at the outset, however, that there is nothing mysterious or freakish or hard to understand about the Leighton Industries, although one might think that such is the case judging from the difficulty some people have in understanding what we are doing."

"As a matter of fact the Leighton Industries are the simplest, most natural, most normal thing that could be imagined. The only thing that makes them remarkable is the fact that there is no other concern like them. They are simply the outward manifestation of the right idea of business and, as I said, the right idea is the simplest thing in the world, just the common sense way of doing things."

### Honesty Is the Idea

"If I were to express in one word the idea that we are endeavoring to work out, I should say that it is 'honesty.' Honesty, in its many phases, is the rock upon which the entire structure of our business is founded. I do not, of course, mean that I am personally any more honest, or that our workers are more honest, than other people, but I do mean that we have grasped in some degree the idea of honesty, and are making some progress in applying it in our business activities."

"In 1921, according to a report of one of the leading firms of public accountants on the Pacific coast, with a capital investment of \$924,794 we made a net profit of \$478,281, or 51.5 per cent, on the investment. The year 1922 will show an approximate gross business of \$6,500,000. Our weekly pay roll is \$27,500. We serve about 36,000 people a day with food. In July and August of this year we distributed over \$61,000 in dividends each month. And I say without hesitation that this financial success, at a time of general industrial depression, has been the direct result of the application of the principle of honesty in the various phases and processes of our business."

"We show our workers that co-operation does not primarily mean getting something but giving something; we show that dividends come from true co-operation, from the right spirit, and not that co-operation and the right spirit come from dividends. We emphasize the fact that dividends must be earned before they can be paid, and that before even a penny can be paid in dividends there must be a whole-hearted degree of productivity on the part of the workers to meet the payments for raw material and the pay roll."

### Not a Corporation

"Our enterprise is not a corporation, nor a partnership but it belongs to me individually. The workers advance me 95 per cent of the money invested, in the form of loans, but instead of receiving interest on their loans they receive their pro rata of the declared net profits."

"The conditions and terms of the loan and all the legal relations between the workers and myself, individually, are governed by a profit-sharing contract and as an evidence of his loan the worker receives a profit-sharing certificate which is non-negotiable, non-transferable and non-assignable."

"No one is given employment because he has some money to loan. We have had much more money offered us than we could use. We have had in the neighborhood of 10,000 applications for employment, and the amounts of money offered us as loans, by those seeking employment, would have never totaled them up, would undoubtedly run into the millions."

"I speak of this as a good many people seem to have gotten the idea that if they had money to loan they could secure a position with us, which is decidedly not the case. For, as I

have tried to say, money is not the main thing in our organization. "No one is now allowed to advance money for a loan until he has been with us at least 30 days and has shown that he is likely to remain."

"In order to be a satisfactory worker with us a person must advance something besides money. He must contribute something besides the ordinary interest of the ordinary employee in his work. He must bring with him at least a small understanding of the true spirit of co-operation, and we expect that understanding to grow continually as long as he stays with us."

### Profit-Sharing Rights

"And in order to conserve and increase this fund of interested activity and understanding, which our workers have invested with us, we have arranged it so that only workers may have profit-sharing rights, although they are not obliged to have such rights."

"The worker's loan is protected by various provisions of the contract, and in case he leaves our employ for any reason, his loan is returned to him out of a reserve fund, in accordance with the terms of the contract, which fund is accumulated by setting aside each month a portion of the gross receipts of each unit. This reserve fund is held in trust for the benefit of the holders of profit-sharing rights, by a well-known trust company."

"A redistribution of profit-sharing rights in each unit is made every six months in order that new employees may secure these rights and other adjustments be made. The apportionment of profit-sharing rights among workers is made largely on the basis of salary. All workers, whether having profit-sharing rights or not, receive wages equal to, or in excess of, those paid for similar work elsewhere."

## FUTURE IS BRIGHT FOR AUSTRALIANS

Review Made of Past Progress to Indicate Potentialities

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Prof. R. D. Watt of the University of Sydney, addressing recently the Methodist Ministers Association, took for his subject "The Potentialities of Australian Agriculture." He pointed out that Australia's first century, 1788-1888 (had been marked by an extraordinary development of the pastoral industry. This second century bids fair to be equally noteworthy for its agricultural progress, he said. Eventually, he thought, the people of Australia would depend more upon agriculture than upon any other factor. Land devoted to wheat growing, for instance, could carry 10 times the population of pastoral land and produce 10 times as much material wealth, he declared. Indirectly, of course, it would give employment to many more people.

He further pointed out that the three main factors governing the development of agriculture are climate, soil, and economic conditions. Over rather less than a third of the total area of the continent, there was a rainfall of from 10 to 20 inches yearly, he said, and where this condition existed in the southern part of the continent, agriculture was possible, but in the northern part there is a considerable area where agriculture is practically out of the question.

At a rough estimate, he believed, one-third of this northern territory was suitable for agriculture, or about 10 times the area under cultivation. In the tropical portion of the country agriculture hardly seemed possible at present with white labor, he said. Deducting these territories there still remain 362,000 square miles of suitable rainfall country. Deducting two-thirds of this for unsuitable soil, there is still left 120,000 square miles or 77,000,000 acres fit for cultivation. According to these figures, even neglecting the tropical area, there are still 172,000,000 acres, where soil and climate are suitable for agriculture, or about 10 times the area under cultivation.

There is generally a rather close relationship between the area under cultivation and the total population—in Australia about three acres an inhabitant—he declared.

On this basis, when the agricultural resources of the temperate and sub-tropical regions were fully exploited, it should have a population of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000, mainly concentrated in South Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. At the present rate of progress, he stated, it would take about 120 years to achieve this.

## CONCRETE PIER WORK POSTPONED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—High ranking naval officers here have expressed the belief that naval construction work at San Diego, as well as elsewhere throughout the United States, will be curtailed to a minimum during the next 12 months, because of the cutting of naval appropriations.

Advices have been received that no funds are available for the building of the proposed reinforced concrete pier to serve the naval warehouse and the fleet administration building, which means that these pier plans will have to go over for another year.

Contracts for a large amount of government work at this port have been awarded by the bureau of yards and docks. These bids are for the construction of nine quarters at the marine brigade post and a group of buildings at the Loma Portal naval training station.

It is expected the naval training station will be placed in commission early next spring, at which time the first batch of recruits will be received.

## KEMAL REGARDED AS ISLAM CHAMPION

Middle East Closely Watching Events in Near East—Arabs Not Unsympathetic

### Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—Observers of events in the Middle East are asking themselves with some anxiety how that restless region will be affected by the Turkish victories in Asia Minor. The Middle East has no affectionate memories of the Turks. When the Turks ruled it there were constant protests against their misgovernment and almost as much restlessness as there is today. The Arab movement of pre-war days was anti-Turkish, and led naturally to Arab co-operation with the Allies during the war.

Nevertheless, the Middle East has been watching the operations of Mustafa Kemal with close attention and not without some measure of sympathy. Whatever the past relations between Turks and Arabs, Mustafa Kemal was at all events successfully defying the European powers. The lesson has not been lost upon those whose primary object is to rid themselves of European domination or even of European tutelage. These anti-European tendencies have been a bond of union between Mustafa Kemal and the peoples of the Middle East.

### Moslem Movement

There is another and a more powerful bond. The movement which Mustafa Kemal represents is essentially a Moslem movement. Islam, it is beginning to be felt, has its back to the wall. Mustafa Kemal has begun to appear in Moslem eyes as the champion of Islam against a world of enemies. Moslem sentiment in the Middle East, which is an almost solid Moslem bloc, could not but be stirred and excited by his successes. The fall of Smyrna will not be without its reaction in Baghdad, Damascus, and Jerusalem.

It need hardly be said that the Turks are alive to these facts. Turkish propaganda has long been active on the northern frontiers of Syria and Mesopotamia. In the Aleppo region the name of Mustafa Kemal was on men's lips as long ago as the winter of 1919, when the French took over inner Syria from the British. The Angora agreement, concluded by the French with Mustafa Kemal last autumn, hands back Cilicia to the Turks and brings them so much the nearer to the gates of Syria.

### Position of Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia likewise has the Nationalist Turks for its northern neighbors. Turkish agents played a considerable part in the insurrection of 1920, and bands of Turkish irregulars, not without support from Angora, have long been hovering on the border. They have been in close contact with the Kurds and have done their best to add to Great Britain's difficulties in Kurdistan. Simultaneously with the Greek collapse came the disquieting news that Turkish bands, co-operating with Turkish insurgents, had come into collision with a weak British force in southern Kurdistan and compelled it to withdraw a considerable distance to the west. It is of interest to note that the area in which these events occurred is at no great distance from Mosul.

Even in Palestine, which is not in immediate contact with the Turks, Kemalist influences are at work. Pictures of Mustafa Kemal have for some time past been in popular demand in certain parts of Palestine, and quite recently a Kemalist officer, carrying propaganda literature in Turkish and Arabic, was arrested at Haifa and sent to prison.

### Currents of Unrest

The Turks have, moreover, made energetic efforts to focus on Angora

all the various currents of unrest in different parts of the Middle East. The Congress of Oriental Peoples, of which the first session took place at Genoa last spring, is a carefully planned attempt to organize the anti-European forces in the East into a formidable whole, to be used for the intimidation of European powers with eastern interests.

In these proceedings Angora has been actively instigated and supported by Moscow, which, it will be observed, lost no time in effusively congratulating Mustafa Kemal on his victory over the "forces of imperialism."

In inciting the Arabs to rebel, the principal motive of the Turks has probably been to create the maximum of embarrassment for their European enemies. France, for example, is in a weak position in Syria, and not by any means at ease in North Africa. By successfully intimidating her, the Turks went far to secure the Angora agreement and its far-reaching implications.

### Effect of Turkish Victories

On the other hand, it is not inconceivable that the course of events may bring the Turks back of itself. The unrest in Syria, which will feed on the Turkish victories, may eventually make the French position intolerable, if not actually untenable, more especially as the French garrison in Syria has recently been heavily depleted. Should Syria, or a part of it, be left in all but name, to its own devices, the period of chaos which would follow would in all probability be succeeded by the return of the Turks. Similarly, if Great Britain, distracted by events in other parts of the East and weary of local disaffection, should ultimately decide that the interior of Mesopotamia is not worth the cost of holding it, the same result would probably follow.

In such circumstances the situation in Palestine would become increasingly embarrassing. With a disaffected Egypt on one flank of the Suez Canal, Great Britain could not contemplate, without serious anxiety, the return of Syria to a hostile Turkey. The maintenance of her position in Palestine would thus assume at once greater difficulty and greater importance. It may not, from a purely military point of view, be indispensable to her to be in Palestine herself. It is indispensable that it should not fall into unfriendly hands.

In this complex situation one important cross-current remains to be noticed. As a result of the war the Moslem holy places have passed from Turkish hands into those of the Arab King of the Hedjaz. On the other hand, their possession is an essential attribute of the Caliphate. Thus, so far as the Kemalist movement stands for Turkish hegemony in the Moslem world, the Turks cannot resign their claims to the holy places. There is here a definite conflict of interests between Turks and Arabs. The extremists among the Arab Nationalists—those who still envisage the foundation of an Arab empire—look to the kingdom of the Hedjaz as their natural rallying point. The Turkish claims to the guardianship of the holy places—claims which the Indian and other Moslems are strongly urging—drive a wedge into the midst of the Moslem world and create serious embarrassments for Arab politicians.

The full reaction of the Turkish success upon the Middle East has still to disclose itself. All that can be said with certainty is that it will add materially to the strength of the revolt of Asia against Europe, which has been gathering momentum ever since the war. The most disquieting feature of the situation lies in the fact that the forces behind that revolt are primarily destructive. The peoples of the Middle East may well show considerable capacity for destroying such elements of order as their European mandatories have brought with them. What is far more doubtful is whether, in the still improbable event of complete success, they are capable of putting anything in their place.

## PORTLAND POLICE ROUND UP I. W. W.

More Than 200 Men Arrested in Oregon Water-Front Strike — "Invasion" Threatened

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19—More than 200 men were under arrest here today following the declaration of George L. Baker, the Mayor, that Portland was threatened by an invasion of thousands of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, coming here to participate in the water-front strike. He ordered the police to round them up.

In wholesale raids in sections of the city where most of the dock workers reside, 350 men were arrested. When they had been checked over, 225, most of them believed to be members of the Marine Transport Industrial Union No. 510 of Portland, were jailed on charges of vagrancy. The others were released. William Ford, said to be head of the Portland I. W. W. organization, was among those arrested. Two of the men arrested, according to the police, were identified as I. W. W. organizers from Chicago.

Reports in the hands of the officials were said to show that I. W. W. papers in various parts of the country have adopted the slogan, "On to Portland," and that plans call for the immediate march of more than 25,000 members of the organization to Portland and other points on the Pacific coast.

During a conference yesterday in the Mayor's office, word was sent to the City Council concerning the situation, and an ordinance appropriating \$10,000 for the immediate hire of 74 special officers to aid in combating the I. W. W. was passed as an emergency act. Within an hour after the conference police and men from the sheriff's office were combing the city for members of the I. W. W. known to be active in the present water-front strike and also in meeting freight trains said to be loaded with "wobblies."

One incoming freight train was reported to have harbored more than 50 members of the organization, some of whom were arrested. Mayor Baker announced that he would ask railway officials to co-operate in the present move and prevent as far as possible the entrance into the city of the "breakbeam" riders.

Mayor Baker said that the officials were not taking up the standard of the employers in the strike, but instead were waging war on the I. W. W. Prominent Portland labor leaders have informed Mayor Baker that the strike is not authorized by organized labor.

Mayor Baker, in a statement to the public, said: "With the outbreak of a general I. W. W. strike on the water front and an influx of I. W. W. from over the country, Portland faces a critical labor situation which must be met forcibly and immediately in order to prevent serious disorder, if not a reign of terror. The strike is announced as an I. W. W. strike and is sponsored by that organization and will be attended by the blackest tactics of that organization, which has for its only known purpose the overthrow of law and order, the ruin of industry and the Russification of the world."

## Over 50 Vans in California for Local and Long Distance

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Because of our facilities and our advantages in location we are perhaps better equipped to move household and office furniture than any moving concern in California.  
We also act as freight forwarders and distributors of household furniture and automobile shipments to and from Eastern and Pacific Coast points, inquire about our reduced rates on cross-country consolidated carloads.

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## SUIT IS FILED IN FEDERAL COURT TO PREVENT "RADIO MONOPOLY"

Nebraskan Alleges That Big Electrical Concerns Have Entered Into Conspiracy to Control Broadcasting

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19—A charge that the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company and others have entered into a conspiracy to obtain a monopoly of wireless service and to prevent individual use of radio, is made in a suit filed in United States District Court yesterday by John O. Yeiser Jr. of Omaha, who asks an injunction to enjoin the defendants from interfering with his right to broadcast.

Mr. Yeiser alleges that "there are 25,000 wave lengths that may be used in transmitting distinct non-interfering radio service, and yet the said defendants, by conspiring with unknown underlings in the department of the Government, assuming to exercise authority over the radio service, have crowded all broadcasting stations sending music, lectures, and educational matters to waves of 360 meters. The Radio Corporation, the General Electric Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, and other persons and corporations unknown to him, he avers, "intend to erect distinct sending stations and to commercialize the same by charges for broadcasting."

He alleges his own radio station was closed recently because he was operating slightly above 360 meters wave length, and that the First Amendment to the Constitution, which says "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," is being violated. A jury to determine damages, which he alleges to be \$25,000, is requested, with treble damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and an attorney's fee of \$25,000.

Mr. Yeiser's action cites that "interference was undertaken with a powerful and clear station in Atlanta, Ga., which has been giving concerts nightly, enjoyed by people in every state in the Union, and to avoid conflict was shade above 360 meters" and in pursuance of said conspiracy a radio inspector connected with the Western Electric Company "compelled said station to get back exactly at 360 meters, where its efficiency is but a small part of what it would be if given an honest freedom of the air under rules that would in no way interfere with others."

### HUNTING IS RESTRICTED

CALEXICO, Cal., Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Word has been received here of a new order issued by President Obregon of Mexico, which forbids the hunting of antelope, deer and mountain sheep in any part of the southern republic for the next 10 years. The new presidential ruling, it is said, was inspired by the great scarcity of these animals in Mexico and by lack of restrictions on hunting in all parts of that country.

### RAILWAY GRANTED FRANCHISE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The San Diego Electric Railway Company's petition for a franchise to operate a line on Sixteenth Street here was granted recently by voters at a special election. A proposed charter amendment which would relieve the company of any future paving obligations between its tracks throughout the city was defeated by a large majority.

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—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's Book Store the totally different book store that it is—

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The pride our serving girls take in keeping the foods neat and in orderly arrangement on the white tile serving tables typifies what we mean. It is further apparent in their personal appearance and manner of serving you. Consequently you take pride in inviting friends to dine here with you.

## Boos Bros CAFETERIAS

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## LIQUOR MEN SCORE REFERENDUM COUP

Argument Against State Code Goes to Voters Without Answer by Drys

By what appears to be the result of taking astute advantage of the law, the liquor interests and their spokesmen in Massachusetts have preempted the official State publication which informs the voters as to the issues at stake in referendum, and have found it possible to present their argument against the State prohibition enforcement code in a manner that deprives the supporters of the law of stating their case in answer.

Under the initiative and referendum article of the State Constitution it is provided that a publication known as "Official Information to Voters" shall be sent to every registered voter in the Commonwealth. This pamphlet is intended to inform the voters with regard to the questions to be voted on in referendum. By reason of its official nature it is assumed to be authoritative and calculated to influence the decision of the voters.

## How the Law Works

The law provides that "the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the Commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereof, a statement of the votes of the General Court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure."

This provision has been utilized in favor of the liquor element. The data in the official pamphlet with regard to the prohibition code referendum begin with a citation of the names and addresses of the 10 registered voters who filed the preliminary petition for referendum. The description of the law follows with a statement that the petition for referendum has been completed with the signing of the names of 15,000 qualified voters.

Next comes the referendum question, No. 4 as it will appear on the ballot, with the two blank spaces for crosses against Yes or No. Following is a complete text of the proposed code, 34 pages in length, technical and legal in character.

## Majority Favored Bill

At the end of the text is printed a statement signed by Lloyd Makepeace, Representative from Malden, stating on behalf of the majority of the Committee on Legal Affairs that the committee "to whom was referred the petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League for the carrying into effect in Massachusetts of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and to harmonize the state and federal law relative to intoxicating liquors, report the accompanying bill."

It is recorded that Silas D. Reed, Senator from Taunton; High J. Lacey, Representative from Holyoke; John J. Heffernan, Representative from Boston; and Timothy J. Driscoll, Representative from Boston, dissented from the bill as reported. They joined in filing a minority report, which was printed as House document No. 1557.

The minority report was an argument against the proposed law and against prohibition. It marshaled up all the outworn and disproved arguments customarily brought. It is, however, printed in full, two pages long, as the only discussion of the issue at stake in the proposed referendum.

Another phase benefits the liquor group. The majority report states that the majority of the committee of 15 "reports the accompanying bill." To the lay mind this falls to show that 11 of the 15 members of the committee joined in favoring the bill. The names of the majority members are not printed, giving the appearance that Mr. Makepeace, who made the favorable report in behalf of the committee, is outnumbered three to one by the signers of the minority report.

## Dry Argument Barred

The law provides that arguments on referendum petitions shall be filed by the proponents of the bill in question and by those who have petitioned for referendum. The proponents of the state prohibition code, the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, filed their statement of reasons for urging the law. The opponents, who are identical with the promoters of the Constitutional Liberty League, did not file their statement of reasons for opposition. The argument of the proponents, therefore, could not, under the law, be printed.

Two inferences are drawn from the result now obtained. It is suggested that the minority report of the Committee on Legal Affairs was filed with the deliberate intention of letting this stand as the only argument on the matter. On the other hand it is suggested that the opponents of the code, discovering that the minority and majority reports would be printed in the official pamphlet, decided that they would take advantage of the opportunity of assuring themselves the better of a one-sided argument and thus throwing out the statement of the Anti-Saloon League.

In any event the liquor interests, and their spokesmen, of the Constitutional Liberty League, have taken advantage of the law. The league has among its membership several members of the bar who know the quirks and turns of the statutes of the Commonwealth. Among these are Charles S. Rackemann, often seen in the State House as a lobbyist, and Alexander Lincoln, an assistant in the office of the Attorney-General, which office is charged with passing on questions of state law, particularly on the form of referenda and pamphlets required by statute.

## NEUTRALITY ON DRY ISSUE BBEAKING UP

Rhode Island Law and Order Movement Is Forcing Candidates to Align Themselves

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—The silence of political candidates on the liquor question, until recently regarded as discreet, has begun to take on another aspect with the development of the "law and order" movement. This movement, taking root in the larger cities of the State, was belittled by party politicians. Now it is practically recognized as formidable.

The Republican supporters of R. Livingston Beekman are reported to be decidedly anxious about the candidacy of the "law and order" candidate for the United States Senate, if he is said, and have set to work to try to influence the Rev. James I. Bartholomew, a Pawtucket clergyman, to withdraw. Mr. Bartholomew was advanced as a candidate to meet the demands of voters who questioned the stand of Mr. Beekman and Senator Peter G. Gerry, Democratic nominee. Mr. Gerry is a pronounced wet. Mr. Beekman until recently was regarded as neutral.

At the present time neutrality is avowedly a poor ground to stand on and many of the wet candidates have been showing uneasiness. The "law and order" movement supporters have received the report of the committee appointed to interview candidates on their stand on wet and dry issues. As a result the candidacies of but few have been endorsed.

Neither Mr. Beekman, who has only recently emphasized a desire to be considered for law and order and more stringent prohibition legislation, nor Mr. Gerry are endorsed. Lieut. Gov. Harold J. Gross, Republican candidate for Governor, Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Democratic congressional candidate against Isaac Gill, the Republican leader; John G. Keenan, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Pawtucket, and Mrs. Alice R. Edwards, independent candidate for State Senator from Pawtucket, are the major candidates so far endorsed by the "law and order" movement, which is expected to perfect its organization with added strength within a few days.

In the endorsement process the committee has taken under consideration the records of the candidates as well as their promises. Not a few of the nominees interviewed were said to be anxious to obtain endorsement, and except among the "out and out" wets, was there any disposition to belittle the endorsements.

## DRY CODE DEBATE BY MR. WHEELER

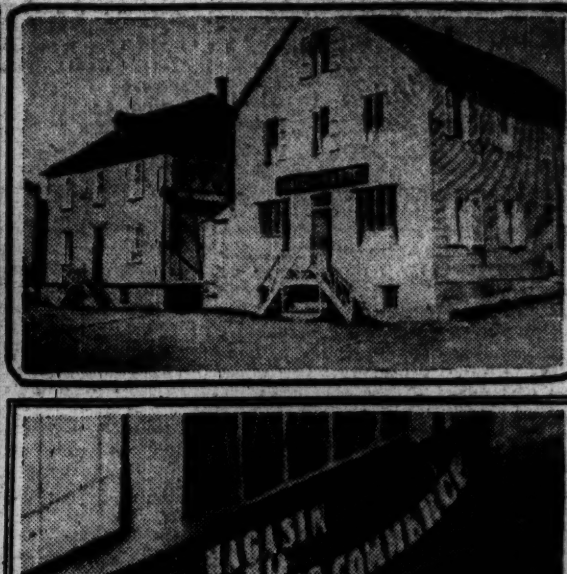
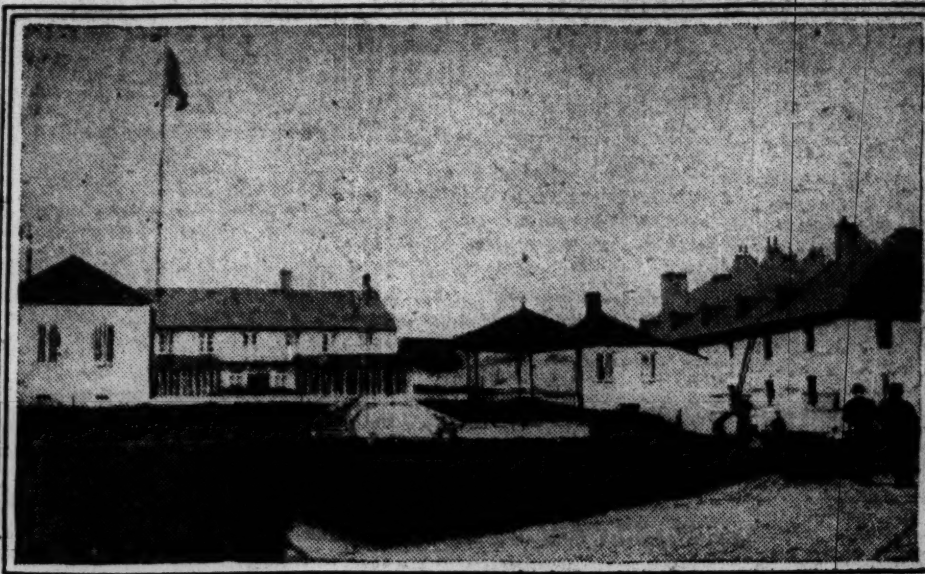
Question of Adoption to Be Argued in Springfield

Wayne B. Wheeler, legislative counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, has been chosen by the Massachusetts league to represent the dries in their debate with the Constitutional Liberty League on the issue of referendum number four, the state prohibition enforcement code, which will be voted on Nov. 7. The debate will be in the Central High School Auditorium, Springfield, on Monday evening, with Charles F. Warner, principal of the Technical High School, presiding. It is announced that George Holden Tinkham, Massachusetts Representative in Congress, will speak in the negative on the question "Shall the prohibition enforcement code be approved?"

Before going to Springfield for the debate, Mr. Wheeler will spend Sunday in Boston, speaking in the morning at the First Baptist Church, Cambridge, and in the afternoon at a men's meeting in Dorchester. In the evening he will take part in the Sunday radio service broadcast from Medford Hillside, WGI Amrad, speaking on the necessity of adopting the enforcement code.

Unusual interest is attached to the debate because Mr. Tinkham has long been an active opponent of prohibition, and more than once has attacked Mr. Wheeler personally from the floor of the House. Two months ago a demand made by him for the removal of Andrew J. Volstead, credited with having written the Volstead Act, from a committee, was expunged from the Congressional Record by a vote of 141 to three. Mr. Tinkham will also debate the wets in the present series between the two leagues at Worcester on Oct. 25, the meeting to be held in Horticultural Hall at 7:30 p. m.

YALE ACCEPTS PERU COLLECTION NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18—The Yale Corporation has accepted the anthropological and archaeological collections of the Peruvian expedition presented by Prof. Hiram Bingham and will install them in the Peabody Museum when the building is erected. It was announced here yesterday. Prof. Richard Swann Lull was appointed director of the Peabody Museum for a five-year term beginning July 1, 1922.



Above, Left—Palace at St. Pierre of the Governor-General, Ernest-Philippe Francois Lachet. Right—Typical Café in St. Pierre. Below—Liquor Storehouse of Canadian Bank of Commerce, a "Close-up" of Its Sign Shown to the Right.

## RUM TRADE TURNS ST. PIERRE FROM DECADENT FISHING PORT INTO 20TH CENTURY EL DORADO

(Continued from Page 1)

few flat dried fish across the hatchway and the skipper is ready to "clear for Nassau or Havana," ports he has no thought of entering.

Much of St. Pierre's business is done by cable. Two, the Western Union or Anglo-American, and the French, cables connect the Miquelons with the far-distant commercial world. The Pro Patria brings the slow-moving mail to St. Pierre but twice a month. Hence, when liquid cargoes are sought by impatient fishing vessels or swift rum-smuggling steamers, the St. Pierre merchant seeks the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the bank cables to Glasgow, for instance.

The Boston, New York or Providence liquor speculator, having previously visited St. Pierre or having been sought out by some St. Pierre agent, possibly William Miller, and a contact point established, cables to Jean Baptiste Lagasse, cousin of the Miquelon Islands' representative in Paris, or to the Folquet Brothers or even to Olympe Lechevallier for a consignment of 1000 cases of "Black and White" or "Green Stripes" and by return cable is told that the goods will be on the water in two days and bound for "Somewhere off Newport, R. I., for instance, one week later. The deal is made, the money cabled to the branch bank on the island and all that remains to be done is for the liquor speculator to arrange with the smuggling crews to meet the schooner and get the goods "over the rail."

## Destinations Concealed

While the liquor brokerage business of St. Pierre is conducted in a perfectly legal manner and without any attempt at concealment, the greatest possible secrecy surrounds the real destinations of the vessels which flit in and out of the vapor banks hanging low over the islands for many months of the year for it is no purpose of the St. Pierre merchants to reveal the identity of their customers in the dry United States.

Hence, prohibition officers are not welcome in the Miquelon Islands. Those who go to the out-of-the-way little port of St. Pierre usually have a very good and plausible pretext well thought out before they step down the gangplank of the Pro Patria.

What happened to one Chicago reporter who had not bethought himself of a good "make-up" is illustrative of this very point. The reporter was sent to the Miquelon Islands "for a story." Strolling up the wharf from Pro Patria he met Jean Baptiste Lagasse, the "great man of the island." The conventional salutations were exchanged and M. Lagasse was most solicitous to learn if he "could do anything" for the island's latest visitor.

"Why, yes you can," was the businesslike reply. "I'm a reporter and I want you to tell me just how the liquor business is done between this island and the United States." Saying this, the candid reporter whipped out notebook and pencil.

"I'll give you just two hours to leave the island!" spluttered the Frenchman and the flash of his Latin eyes told the journalist that it was time to go and to pay little attention to the manner of his departure. He went.

There is no mystery at all as to the source of the prevailing commodity of

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There is no mystery at all as to the source of the prevailing commodity of

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This service is daily proving a revelation to out-of-town women, who are not in a position to come to the store in person. You need only write or phone your instructions and they will be carried out to the minutest detail. Carried out with the same personal interest you would give in making your own selection.

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Boxes of assorted Glacé Fruits are made up of apricots, prunes, oranges, figs, pears, pineapple, plums and cherries. Not every kind is in every box, however.

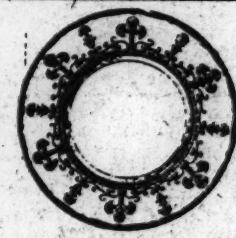
1 pound, \$1.15; 2 pounds, \$2.25; 3 pounds, \$3.35; 5 pounds, \$5.50 or \$6.50 when it comes in a redwood box.

Miquelon's tiniest island today. One may know at once whence it comes but the whither of its going is another story and this one is not told. The cargoes, Canadian or United States-bound, are swallowed up by the thick Newfoundland fogbanks, which afford the best and most convenient protection imaginable.

And speaking of "protection" it is rated as one element of the cost of every bottle of liquor smuggled into the United States or Canada. At present the market rate for protection is quoted at \$5 the case and it might as well be admitted first as last that \$4.99 of this \$5 goes where it will prove most effective. It must be remembered that the salaries of United States prohibition officers range from \$1700 to \$5000. A cargo of 5000 cases at \$5 a case for laxity means more than the where-withal for a summer's vacation.

And while there is short shrift for anyone resembling in the faintest trace a prohibition spy on St. Pierre, the French merchants there, and they are entertaining and unusual men at that, will have naught to do with the Canadian or United States rum runner aside from the business transaction of buying and selling liquor. All relationship stops with the immediate business in hand.

The rum runner from the outside world is housed and fed separately from the few business transients who reach the islands on other avenues of trade. The very café owners—there are no hotels on St. Pierre—seem to feel the unspoken contempt for the rum runner which the merchant who makes bargains amounting to thou-



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Its importance is especially emphasized at this season of entertaining.

Parmelee-Dohrmann Co. presents very extensive selections in unusual service plates from such famous potteries as Milton—Crown Staffordshire—Royal Doulton—Wedgwood—Royal Worcester—Lenox and Cauldon.

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## WOMEN VOTERS REJECT WET PLEA

Special Meeting Had Been Urged to Hear Liquor Arguments

Refusal to call a special meeting to hear arguments against the Massachusetts prohibition enforcement code to be voted upon as Referendum No. 4 on Nov. 7, is the reply of the Boston League of Women Voters to the Constitutional Liberty League of Boston, leaders in the fight against ratification of the state code. The refusal resulted from a feeling that the wets had requested the calling of a meeting of the women voters to hear their arguments against the Anti-Saloon League and the enforcement of prohibition by local officials in Massachusetts, merely to confuse the issue, in spite of the fact that the voters' organization has for years stood consistently for both national and state prohibition.

In her answer to the Constitutional Liberty League, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, executive secretary of the Boston League of Women Voters, said:

Our organization has stood on every occasion for prohibition, for the Volstead Act, for a state code in harmony with the Volstead Act, for no modification of the act. We appeared at the State House and urged the passage of the state code both last year and the year before, and the league has voted to urge its members to vote "Yes" on the referendum at the polls. If the question were still one on which the league had taken no action, we should feel obliged to hear both sides presented, but the situation being what it is, we do not consider that our non-partisan position does so obligate us.

It may be pertinent to add that last year a committee of which I was a member tried to get a statement from your organization against the enactment of the state code to publish with a statement in favor prepared by the Anti-Saloon League, but we did not succeed in getting such a statement.

## VOTING LISTS SHOW 220,426 FOR BOSTON

After a busy day of registration, during which the largest figure for voters enrolled in the City of Boston was recorded, the Boston Election Commission announced last night that 220,426 voters had made themselves eligible to vote in the state election Nov. 7. Of this total, 133,275 are men and 87,151 women.

It was the last chance for registration in the cities, except for soldiers and sailors, who may register up to three days before election, provided they were out of the city during the regular period for registration. In towns, however, registration of voters will not end until 10 o'clock the evening of Oct. 28, and an extraordinary effort is being made to get all citizens of Massachusetts towns on the voting lists while the opportunity remains.

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## STATE UNIVERSITY ADVOCATES ARGUE CASE WITH OPPONENTS

Commission Headed by Dr. Murlin Is Making Exhaustive Study of Requirements

The advisability of establishing a Massachusetts state university was discussed at last night's meeting of the Boston Ethical Society, Hotel Victoria, Boston. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, chairman of the commission appointed some months ago by Governor Cox, is directing an investigation of the entire field of higher education in Massachusetts, with a view of determining whether a state-operated university is a necessity. The commission will study the possibility of establishing a state system of junior colleges in connection with the public-school system.

Questions of a general nature discussed last night and to be determined by the commission are: Is the overcrowded condition of the colleges due to lax entrance requirements and the admission of many students unfitted for serious application? Would more stringent restrictions, if just and reasonable, reduce the present congestion of classes and interests? Would a state university be controlled by politicians to its disadvantage?

### Wrong Persons in Colleges

Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University, speaking at the Society's meeting last night, said that he was keenly alive to the arguments on both sides of the question. There is no doubt that the opportunities of a collegiate education should be open to all persons able to take advantage of them. At the same time, in his opinion, there are too many persons in college now, who are not justified in being there, being either incapable or unwilling to make the best use of the opportunities offered.

The speaker believes that too large a proportion of those in college make use of it for social advantage, or for athletic diversion, utterly misusing their time and the money that it has cost to keep the expensive institutions going. If these people were excluded, by a careful and fair application of rigid standards, existing institutions would be able to care for all without state universities. He added:

It seems to me that more good would be done by the liberal provision of scholarships at existing institutions than by the foundation of new ones. There is great danger of institutions coming under the domination of politicians, or of class interests, and only be fatal to all that is good in education. We see in Russia today what can happen when an education is perverted in aid of preconceived ideas.

### Monopoly Opposed

Henry Abrahams, president of the Central Labor Union and formerly a member of the Boston School Committee, favored a state university. He said that his argument was based on the conviction that there should be no monopoly of education. He continued:

Not so many years ago there was

opposition to the common schools by those who believed that the children of the workers should remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. It was not until the full-time school for girls was established in Boston. Only recently have women been admitted to higher schools of learning. There was a time when Massachusetts led along educational lines, but this is no longer true. Ohio and Wisconsin have passed us. Most of the states have free universities, as has also the city of Cincinnati.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University, formerly a member of the State Board of Education reviewed the entire question of establishing a state university since its inception in 1912, when the State Board of Education reported on it in response to a legislative resolve. In 1915 another report was made.

The board's conclusions were summed up as follows:

In view of the extent and variety of existing facilities for higher education, and of the possibilities of putting the resources of the colleges and universities more fully at the command of the people, and because of the urgent demands on the state treasury for the financial support of elementary, secondary and vocational training, the establishment of state institutions in addition to and duplicating existing institutions of higher learning is unwarranted.

### More Scholarships Proposed

In its further findings the board recommended the provision of additional state scholarships for students needing financial assistance and the creation of an agency to promote extension teaching and the further cooperation of existing institutions of learning with public administrative agencies.

The fact that the Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission by the Governor with an appropriation of \$10,000 to study the whole question again is cited as evidence that state extension courses are not regarded as a satisfactory substitute for a state university. Hence the whole question is again before the State. In the opinion of Professor Hanus:

The question underlying all other questions is this: Is a State university with low tuition fees, or no tuition fees at all, a just charge on the public purse? In Massachusetts the venture of the following answer to this question as an expression of personal opinion: The glory of our social structure, the safeguard of its stability and progress is, as has been pointed out, that able and industrious youth of every degree of material or social advantage or disadvantage may by the education freely offered to all of them attain the highest development and that the equipment accessible to any of them for private usefulness and public service.

It thus appears that the only natural limit of a State university in a democratic society in Massachusetts is a State university.

## NOVEL WRITING AS DISTINCT ART

English Critic Opens Series of Lectures on Subject

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special)—"Novel writing has come to be looked upon as a distinct art and not as one regards ice cream or a box of chocolates," said Hugh Walpole in his lecture introductory to the series, "The English Novel of the Twentieth Century," which he is giving this week at Northampton under the auspices of the Hampshire Bookshop. "With this new conception of novel writing comes the question of the relation of morals to art. Writers who are able to produce a true work of art must, like Keats, have as their aim the pursuit of truth and beauty. Those who take it upon themselves to instruct the public are regarding literature as propaganda.

"As for ourselves, in our reading of the novel, we cannot go far wrong if we have standards and enthusiasm and are honest in both. These standards must not be so narrow that they limit and confine our reading nor must they lack a cultural viewpoint and a sense of good taste which has no trace of snobbery. In these days when as many as 30 books of criticism are being published in one week, it is difficult to hold to one's own opinion. If you like a book, do not hesitate to say so, but have your reasons. Enthusiasm is essential for the encouragement of all kinds of writings.

With few exceptions, novel writers of the past were not consciously working as artists. The year 1871, which saw the publication of "Middlemarch," "Desperate Remedies," and "Harry Richmond," and Stevenson's newspaper work in Edinburgh may be said to mark the beginning of the modern novel. Since that time there has been more self-consciousness creeping in, with less dependence on the past. Now we are beginning to ask ourselves if creation is as important as form, if art is superior to what we have had, and if we are losing our national type of novel. Mr. Walpole promised to take up these questions as he discusses the work of individuals in his subsequent lectures.

## LOW POTATO PRICES FOR YEAR PREDICTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Low prices for potatoes throughout the season would seem probable from the experience of past years, according to a review issued today by V. A. Sanders, crop statistician for the New England Crop Reporting Service. The present outlook, he says, is for a United States crop of 453,000,000 bushels against the five-year average of 385,000,000 bushels, or a per capita production of about 14 per cent above the average. Minnesota leads all the states this year with 38,300,000 bushels, against 27,500,000 last year and 30,800,000, the five-year average.

## BOSTON IS PICKED AS RUBBER DEPOT

Dollar Line Freighters to Bring First Shipment This Week

Arrival at the port of Boston Friday of the American freighter Robert Dollar will mark the establishment of what is said to be a new field of development in Boston's foreign trade. The Robert Dollar comes from the Far East and is bringing among other items about 50 tons of crude rubber from Java, consigned to Boston. Arrangements have been completed recently for importation of large quantities of rubber direct from Java, instead of by way of Holland and England as has been the custom of rubber grovers and shippers.

Some of the largest shippers of this product decided recently to eliminate the extra hauling and handling by shipping rubber direct to this country and agents were sent to look over the facilities for storing, handling and shipping the product at Baltimore, Md., New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Boston finally was selected as offering more expeditious and economical facilities than any other of these seaports, by a considerable margin. Previously, rubber was held in England or Holland until forwarding instructions were received.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Dollar Line of steamers, which recently established a "round-the-world" service, with Boston as a port of call, has been chosen for bringing the product to Boston. The Robert Dollar is said to be the third largest freighter, flying the American flag and will be one of the largest ever to enter the port of Boston—24,000 tons dead weight.

Efforts to broaden the scope of foreign trade handled by these vessels are being made by the line, which plans to entertain shippers and importers who patronize these vessels at a luncheon and inspection of the Robert Dollar at the South Boston Army Base, Saturday noon.

## RESEARCH VALUE IN AGRICULTURE SHOWN

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Agricultural research is a vital human problem, not merely a matter of laboratory technique, and as a great human problem it must be recognized by the investigator if he is to render the maximum service to people on the farm, asserted Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, in opening the winter's series of station conferences at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The director announced that searching criticism of every investigation will be the rule at the seminars which will follow at regular intervals through the winter. The value of the investigation and the method of procedure will be alike open to fullest discussion by any member of the station or college staff.

The station receives for investigation work approximately \$115,000 a year, Director Haskell stated, of which \$30,000 is a federal grant. Ten per cent of expenditures by the State are returned in the sale of products. Research is conducted in plant and animal nutrition, plant breeding, genetics as applied to poultry production, plant physiology, marketing studies, orcharding, cranberry investigations, food preservation, crop protection and soil studies.

## ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19—The American Antiquarian Society held its annual meeting here yesterday and elected as new members Henry W. Belknap of Salem, Alfred Johnson of Brookline, William S. Mason of Evansville, Ill., Claude H. Tyme of Ann Arbor, Mich., Luis Gonzalez Obregon of Mexico City and Carlos de la Torre of Havana, Cuba.

Officers elected for next year are: President, Waldo Lincoln of Worcester; vice-presidents, Arthur P. Rugg of Worcester and Clarence W. Bowen of New York; secretary for foreign correspondence, Charles L. Nichols of Worcester; secretary for domestic correspondence, Washington C. Ford of Cambridge; recording secretary, Thomas H. Gage of Worcester; treasurer, Samuel B. Woodward of Worcester; librarians, Clarence S. Brigham of Worcester; councillors, William H. Taft of New Haven, Henry W. Cunningham of Milton, George P. Winship of Dover, Mass., James B. Wilbur of Manchester, Vt., Samuel L. Munson of Albany, Samuel Ditey, Charles C. Washburn, Francis H. Dewey, George H. Blakeslee and Clarence S. Brigham, all of Worcester.

## MAINE ODD FELLOWS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19—The annual sessions of the Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment and Rebekah assembly of Maine I. O. O. F. closed last night with degree work at City Hall. Fred A. Millett of Portland was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Maine and Mrs. Isabelle K. Cray of Livermore Falls was elected president of the district deputy presidents' association of the Rebekahs during the day. The grand lodge degree was conferred on 96 past grand masters from all parts of the State.

Greetings from other jurisdictions were conveyed by H. C. Robertson, past grand representative of Ontario, Canada; The Rev. William Weston, grand master of New Hampshire; Allen A. Rideout, grand master of Massachusetts; Charles J. Fowler, past grand master of Connecticut; Paul Boucup, grand representative of Quebec, Canada; George M. Sherman, grand warden of Rhode Island, and Frank C. Taylor, grand patriarch of Massachusetts.

BOY SCOUT EXECUTIVE NAMED—Donald North, long connected with boys' work in the United States and the past four years superintendent of the Rhode Island Reform School, has been appointed executive for Greater Boston of the Boy Scouts of America, according to an announcement from Scout headquarters. He will assume his duties on Nov. 1.

## Seven Gables Club Gives Dry Pledge

Salem Women to Vote for Enforcement Code

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 18—The House of Seven Gables Social Service committee in its semi-monthly patriotic letter made public today pledges a 100 per cent "Yes" vote for Referendum No. 4 on the state election ballot. The committee is composed of 40 women prominent in the social welfare work of the local community. The letter, addressed to "Uncle Sam," and signed "your devoted nieces," reads:

At a meeting held at the Gables, Oct. 17, we discussed Referendum No. 4, to be submitted to the voters at the state election Nov. 7, relative to carrying into effect so far as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is concerned the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and we voted unanimously to write "Yes" in all ballots, feeling that there should be no question as to whether Massachusetts should co-operate with the laws of the United States, and also support the Referendum is passed 5000 (Massachusetts) policemen they will have no excuse for not enforcing the Volstead Act.

## BELGIAN HISTORIAN TO GIVE LECTURES

Free Public Talks, Given in French, Tell History of Cities

Prof. Henri Pirenne, rector of the University of Ghent and a leading European historian, who has arrived in this country as the first Belgian exchange professor to American universities, will deliver a series of lectures on "The Origin of Cities" in Western Europe, at Harvard University. These lectures, which will be open to the public without charge, will be delivered in French. Dr. Pirenne will take place at Emerson D. Harvard University, on Oct. 25, 26, 27 and 30. Each lecture will begin at 4:30 p.m.

Professor Pirenne is considered the most eminent historian in Belgium. He is the author of the "Standard History of Belgium," five volumes, as well as of other studies in the economic history of Western Europe in the Middle Ages. He has been president of the International Union Academy since its organization in 1920. During the recent war he and his colleague, Prof. Paul Fredericq, were deported to Germany and kept as prisoners because of their refusal to co-operate with the German reorganization of the University of Ghent.

The Belgian exchange professorship was established by the C. R. B. Educational Foundation, an outgrowth of the work of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, carried on during the war by Herbert Hoover and his associates. Harvard University is one of a number of American institutions which Professor Pirenne will visit this autumn.

## ENGINEERS DISCUSS BUSINESS CYCLE AT HARVARD MEETING

The relation of industrial management to the business cycle was discussed from the points of view of bankers, merchants and manufacturers at today's conference in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, by the Boston section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The meeting represents a nationwide effort to curb present tendencies of business men in conducting their concerns without due regard to general business conditions and with only an eye on their immediate profits and losses.

Among this afternoon's speakers were Prof. Sprague of the Graduate School of Business Administration on "The Relation of Bank Credits to the Business Cycle," with discussion by Louis E. Kirshin of William Plene's Sons Company, Boston, and Felix Vorenberg, Boston. Prof. Carroll W. Doten of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology presided at the meeting.

In the evening session Prof. W. Bullock of Harvard will speak on "Forecasting Business Conditions," followed by addresses by Howard Conoley and C. H. Jones of Boston. Frederick S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will preside.



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## BEST WAY TO END ALL WARS SOUGHT

Peace Advocates to Shape Program at Meeting in Boston

"A real need seems to exist for an organization, not merely averse to war, and which mildly opposes war in time of peace, but one as broad as humanity in its sympathies, and openly radical in its aims, which shall oppose war all the time and never rest until war is outlawed from among men," declares Dr. Charles F. Dole, president of the Association to Abolish War, in summing up the objects of the meeting to be held Friday, Oct. 20, in Perkins Hall at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, over which he will preside.

At this meeting, to which the public is invited, methods whereby effective work for the establishment of permanent world peace will be discussed, and the best means of enlisting co-operation for sympathy with, and interest in the extension of the movement will be considered.

A plan for a series of lectures on the beliefs and aims of the association before churches, organizations, clubs, labor unions and other groups interested is under consideration. Individual and collective assistance from all classes and nationalities, in the spreading and increasing of worldwide sympathy with the project will be necessary, the association believes, for it considers that no country ever can be solely responsible for the outbreak of a war.

The National Council for Reduction of Armaments has asked the Association to Abolish War for its opinion concerning the desirability of a change of name to the National Council for the Prevention of War. It also is arranging for a national conference on the outlawry of war and allied subjects, to be held early in December.

## TZECH GIRL STUDENTS COME TO AMERICA

Five young women from Tzechoslovakia have arrived in America for the purpose of attending United States colleges. Through the International Institute of Education and the Y. W. C. A. scholarships have been made available for one student each at Mount Holyoke, Smith and Wellesley colleges, in Massachusetts, and for two students at Vassar College, in New York. These students, whose transportation is furnished by the Tzechoslovakian Government, are included among English-speaking candidates, by the Minister of Education of their country after conference and examination.

The present holders of these scholarships are Miss Bela Friedlenderova, who is studying at Wellesley to prepare for entering social service work in Prague; the Misses Marie Schindlerova and Politya Kuchrova, who are at Vassar studying economics and sociology; Miss Zdenka Mozha, who is studying social welfare and political science at Mt. Holyoke, and Miss Marie Arstenhova, who is studying sociology at Smith.

## RADCLIFFE NAMES HONOR STUDENTS

Radcliffe College made official announcement today of its honor students in the upper classes for the first half of the college year. The freshmen who were awarded honors for their entrance examinations will be announced later.

Of the 40 students mentioned, highest honors go to Miss Margaret James '23, Belmont, Mass.; Miss Eleanor Poland '23, West Acton, Mass.; Miss Elizabeth Pelletier '24, Winchendon, Mass.; Miss Carolyn Smith '24, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Janet Gould '25, Cohasset, Mass.; Miss Janet Goldwater '25, New York, N. Y.; Miss Alice Joyce '25, Brookline, Mass.; Miss Vera Micheles '25, Berlin, Germany.

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## The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

By Special Cable Rome, Oct. 19. CONSTANTINE, the deposed King of Greece, denies the report that he is going to visit the United States. If unable to go to Paris, he hopes to settle in the Riviera or in the Tyrol. On the outbreak of the revolution, he asserts, he could have remained within the Hellenic dominions, but later he was obliged to leave the country. As for being imprisoned after his abdication, all statements to that effect, he declares, are untrue.

Rome is preparing to give a hearty welcome to the Italian heir apparent, Prince Umberto, who will shortly return to the capital after a two months' cruise abroad. The young Prince has just reached his majority, and is thus entitled eventually to succeed his father on the throne. He is immensely popular among all classes not only for his attractive appearance, but also for his military bearing. The King has lately promoted him to the rank of lieutenant in the Italian Army. The promotion is well merited, for the young Prince has performed his military duties with remarkable distinction since he entered the army a year ago as a simple soldier. The keen interest he has taken in the Boy Scout movement and his active participation in everything relating to it has helped much to favor the movement in Italy.

The outstanding problems with which Italian statesmen are faced today are Austria and the Near East muddle. Italy has vital interests to defend in the neighboring and friendly Republic, and any change in the economic and political situation of Austria might have alarming effects on Italy's future. Ever since the signing of peace Italy on many occasions has answered promptly to Austria's demands for financial help. The extreme conditions of the former flourishing Empire were recognized to constitute a danger to European peace, and unless help could immediately be given, Italy felt that the so much talked about "Danube Federation of States" might be formed, thus reviving under a new aspect the aggressive Empire which has been a constant peril to Italian unity. Therefore Dr. Selpel's visit to Carlo Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, at Verona after his conversations with the German and Tzechoslovak statesmen, was more than an informative conversation, and plans for any economic and customs union between the two countries were discussed. The project aroused great interest in Italy, but the difficulties for its realization rendered impossible its application. Thus Italy has lost another chance of assuming the leadership of Austria's successor states.

The League of Nations has been investigating the best means of securing Austria's reconstruction. The Balfour project met with considerable opposition in Italy, for it was believed here that the British proposal had disregarded Italian interests in Austria. This gave an opportunity to the Italian press to conduct a strong campaign against Great Britain, and Lord Balfour in particular, and the Messaggero defines the British statesman as "the exponent of a dictatorial political tendency which does not coincide either with the spirit of the League of Nations or with that regard due to other great countries which has always been customary in international relations." Italy has now presented

HOLLAND SHIPS GOLD AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—It was announced today that the shipment of \$5,000,000 in gold forwarded from Rotterdam to the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, under a loan by the Netherlands Bank for the purpose of strengthening its balances in favor of its correspondents abroad.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Douglas Fairbanks as Robin Hood

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Chicago, Oct. 16.  
"ROBIN HOOD," a spectacular photodrama of the legendary romantic outlaw, with Douglas Fairbanks in the name part, shown for the first time on any screen at Cohan's Grand Opera House, Chicago, Oct. 15, 1922. The cast:

Richard the Lion-Hearted... Wallace Berry  
Prince John... Sam de Grasse  
Lady Marian Fitzwater... Enid Bennett  
Sir Guy of Gisborne... Paul Dickey  
The High Sheriff of Nottingham... William Lowery  
The King's Jester... Roy Coulson  
Lady Marian's Serving Woman... Billie Bennett

Handmen to Prince John  
Merrill McCormick, Wilson Benge  
Friar Tuck... Willard Hale  
Little John... Alan Hale  
Will Scarlett... Maine Geary  
Alan-a-Dale... Lloyd Talman  
The Earl of Huntingdon, afterward Robin Hood... Douglas Fairbanks

In the film spectacle of "Robin Hood," newly revealed here after a long time and great labor of preparation, Douglas Fairbanks, in self-management, challenges all previous great achievements in the cinema world. He has made a magnificent picture on a great scale, reproducing in the terms of photographic action the romantic flavor of a long bygone age. As a new example of lovely photography it has never been surpassed. It ever it has been equaled, and as an architectural achievement, not ever the mastodon settings for D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance," either outmeasure or outshine the great palace of Richard the Lion Hearted in and about which the English legend is enacted.

There is a good deal of the old acrobatic Douglas in the later scenes of this remarkable picture, and sometimes he is more the leaping play-fellow than the daring knight, but other times find him doing, in moods entirely serious, the best acting of his screen career. It is, perhaps, the bounding athlete, the unconquerable swordsmanship, the faultless archer, the plugging rider, the great rough-and-tumble fighter, who will do most to carry the pictorial version of "Robin Hood" into world-wide favor, but there is more to Douglas than the steady hand and the fearless glance.

As a Spectacle  
He is a merry man, and a sighing lover, and a sad man, and at length he is a triumphant and rapturous figure of romance, and in his attitude, in his movement, in his play of features, one reads the description of his feeling. This is a picture which works by the sometimes diluting camera catches, sharply and projects clearly.

The statistician of "Robin Hood" submits for the delectation and amazement of the curious, many figures which may not properly find place in this report, but it is not uninteresting to say that more than 10,000 people photographed for this legend, that the great castle of Richard is 620 feet long and 310 feet high, and that the royal banquet room is the longest room in the world.

An astonishing amount of material has gone into the making of the picture. It wears a regal dress. The castle itself carries complete illustration of the illusion of solidity, of age, of romantic air. Ivy climbs its great towers; its steps are worn; its moat is not freshly dug ditch; its shadows are moldy with time. Armies stream across the drawbridge and through the great halls. A spacious scene—everything is on a grand scale. The hiding place of Robin Hood and his merry men in Sherwood forest is also bravely imagined. Thousands of figures fill the scene.

The legend, as done into a photo-spectacle, embraces events from Richard's preparation to join the Crusaders until Robin Hood's marriage to Lady Marian. There are striking pictures of tournaments on the list, with Fairbanks as the redoubtable Earl of Huntingdon. There are great feasts and revels. A fine pageant! A hurricane of glittering beauty sweeps the screen.

The intrigue of Prince John and Sir Guy of Gisborne, the love of Huntingdon and Lady Marian Fitzwater, purpose and cross-purpose, plot and counterplot, are excellently well managed in Elton Thomas's scenario. The rapid and direct story is kept at a high pitch of excitement. Allan Dwan has directed the picture with a sure eye and a steady hand.

Old Legend Elaborated  
For the purposes of the spectacle, the legend is greatly elaborated, of course, over any dramatic or operative version designed for the horizontal stage. The vertical screen, changing its scene every minute, has some advantages over the stage. It can even as "Robin Hood," the comic opera, held humor the chief aim of its story, the running picture play, while primarily concerned with romance, is abundantly supplied with light incident. The Fairbanks Robin Hood is at times much of a wag, and in one long scene on the ramparts of the castle, while engaged in the serious business of slaughter, he leaps and laughs, dances and dives headlong, totters on a high wall in higher glee, and in pranks during both invites and escapes the lethal thrust of many a thirsty sword.

So, this Robin Hood is very much Fairbanks, and yet there are distinctive touches which make him a memorable character. The mood of the lover is not outside the range of this breakneck actor. He makes a fine, swarthy, lean, light-footed hero, and his mask is sufficiently variable to enable him to put meaning into his playing.

A substantial yet dainty Lady Marian is given the picture by Enid Bennett, and the Richard of Wallace Berry, the Prince John of Sam de Grasse, the Sir Guy of Paul Dickey, the Friar Tuck of Willard Hale, the Alan-a-Dale of Lloyd Talman, the Little John of Alan Hale and the picture personations of various others are achieved in the best cinematic manner. The management of the great crowds, of the tournaments, of the sweeping files of soldiery, of grouped horsemen is very good, indeed, with no more lost motion than one must

expect even of the best of mob-movement on the picture lot.

There are some enchanting pictures in and about the priory where Lady Marian for a time finds refuge. On the score of magnitude and artistic merit "Robin Hood" represents a new standard for Douglas Fairbanks, whose standard, as measured by "The Three Guardsmen," already was high. "Robin Hood" is his magnum opus. O. L. H.

## Water Colors by Cotswold Brotherhood Shown in London

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 3.—The second annual exhibition of water color and other drawings by Cotswold artists, held at the Cotswold Gallery, proves to be far better than its predecessor. This Cotswold Brotherhood have chosen as part of its program, which has hitherto been unexploited by the artist, and a beautiful district it is. The country is simple and the drawings of it by these artists are refreshingly so in these days of elaborate theories and technique. Sincerity, with a marked intellectual bias, is characteristic of the group. In the poetical preface to the catalogue of this exhibition the point of view of the group is expressed, and in it is seen much of the fire of enthusiasm which burned in the hearts of the pre-Raphaelites for pure, clean work.

"It is now more than a century since Blake, as if engaged in some anticipatory polemic against more modern theories of technique, wrote in 'The Great and Golden Rule of Art,' as of life, is this: the more distinct, sharp, and wiry the boundary-line the more perfect the work of art; and the less keen and sharp, the greater is the evidence of weak imagination, plagiarism, and bungling." Those who interpret this 'great and golden rule' as a plea for careful attention to minute particulars, both in thought and style, can see that it has had a curious history since its enunciation by Blake—a history that would seem to confirm the opinion which finds in all human activities a cyclic movement similar to the annual revolution of the seasons. For as the nineteenth century advanced, minute particularism in art grew less and less distinct, until at last they vanished utterly, dissolved in an evanescent nebula of blots and blurs which accurately reflected the looseness and vagueness of contemporary thought. Then certain artists, united amid the individualism of their art by a common impulse, foresaw the life of cities and in the Cotswold Hills began once more to employ technical forms which treated no single detail as insignificant. Last year it seemed a bold and hazardous adventure to exhibit for the first time a group of water colorists by these Cotswold artists. There was thus no certainty that the public would welcome a return to precision of thought and clearness of expression. Yet the very favorable reception accorded to last year's Cotswold Exhibition, both by responsible critics and by private connoisseurs, has decided encouragement to all concerned, and made it seem as if a cycle had indeed been completed in the history of our national art.

Frederick Griggs and Henry Payne show considerable advance and newly acquired ground. Mr. Griggs has accustomed us with his meticulous sketches to detail which he entirely sacrificed in dramatic atmosphere in the "Pass"; while Mr. Payne, in "The Quarry" and "Homeward," gives an unusual tenderness to equally unusual compositions. A newcomer to the group—we have never seen his work before—is Mr. Russell Alexander with some perfectly exquisite miniature landscapes; the best, "The Chapel," being a thing of much beauty of design, color and drawing. Prof. William Rothenstein is bolder and swifter than his colleagues and exhibits one or two pastels of Sussex scenery in the prismatic brightness he has made his own with deft touch.

R. A. Wilson's Color Studies  
From the Cotswold Gallery with its exhibition full of charm easily appreciated is a big jump to the work of Mr. R. A. Wilson at the Dorien Leigh Galleries. This artist is one of the sincerest and most original in that field of painting known as "advanced." Like Wyndham Lewis and Picasso, he is a very competent "academic" artist in every way. His present phase of painting is the outcome of prolonged and deep study of color. He has made for himself a kind of keyboard of color in gamut and range like the keyboard of a piano. The middle octave comprises the intense hues of the spectrum, the bottom and top octaves the deepest and lightest tone values of those same colors, while the intervening ones contain the gradations between these extremes. Now it is easy to see that on a keyboard such as this the painter can play harmonies and symphonies in color just as the musician can in sound; but whereas the musician's medium is transient and passes right away, the painter's is static and remains. Some of the pictures produced by Mr. Wilson in this way have been dubbed "cubist" and "futurist," but this is entirely erroneous and is the outcome of the incompleteness of understanding of color.

Of course, if Mr. Wilson's work merely exhausted itself in making pleasing geometric patterns it would have little relation to the true purpose of painting, but the most recent pictures show that this method of interpretation of color harmonies lends itself to entirely realistic treatment of landscape, portraits, and still-life. And the use he thus makes of his disordered and altogether sane and pleasing. There is no doubt that we are entering a new sphere of investigation into color, and the more one learns of this intricate business of painting, the more one is convinced that good painting never is and never has been the sloppy result of accident, but of the most accurately reasoned and severely labor-abiding effort. The Cotswold painters prove it in their way and Mr. Wilson in his.

S. K. N.



Edwin Franko Goldman

## Edwin Franko Goldman in Defense of the Saxophone

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, Oct. 6

EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN, leader of the Goldman Band, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of the saxophone, made comment on the conservative musicians, especially orchestral players, might deem revolutionary. "Speaking," said Mr. Goldman, "from the dual standpoint of conductor and composer, I believe that the saxophone, the most maligned of instruments, due to its use as an instrument of 'jazz,' will eventually come to have an honored place not only in the military band, but also in the symphony orchestra. Inasmuch as composers like Bizet, Strauss, and Grainger have given to the saxophone a place in their orchestral scores, there can be no question of its suitability to great uses."

Mr. Goldman, giving his thoughts a historic turn, recalled that the saxophone family of instruments originated in Paris in the middle of the nineteenth century, and that Hector Berlioz immediately recognized its value and became its advocate. He noted that Bizet has assigned to the saxophone a part of individuality and distinction in his first "L'Arlesienne" suite for orchestra. Turning his attention of today, he mentioned Percy Grainger as an ardent admirer of the saxophone and as an excellent player upon it. He referred to Grainger's children's march, "Over the Hills and Far Away," as containing important parts for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass saxophone. This work, scored for the unusual combination of military band and piano, was first given, he noted, by the Goldman Band at the concerts on Columbia University Green, in the summer of 1919.

"Some band arrangers," Mr. Goldman continued, "are prone to countenance clarinets as the equivalent of saxophones. But every instrument has its individual place and deserves treatment accordingly. The clarinet,

then, should not be substituted for the saxophone, particularly in large bands, if the composer has scored a saxophone."

Taking up the "jazz" side of the subject, "Musicians," said he, "are resenting the tendency of the 'jazz' people to traduce the saxophone. Numerous performers in the symphonic repertoire of noises are lacking in correct musical schooling. These players merely take up the saxophone to 'noodle' up and down its keys for the purpose of uttering horrible grunts, moans and exaggerated so-called imitative laughter. Of course that is not saxophone playing; it is downright saxophone abuse, tending to debase it in public thought. The main intent of many 'jazz' buzzers is to pander to a so-called popular taste. Such manipulators are apt to have imperfect embouchures, and they will, as a rule, persist in forcing the tone to a point that throws the instrument out of tune."

But, in spite of the misrepresentation it has suffered during and since the World War at the hands of certain cheap commercial opportunists, and despite the persistent German opposition maintained toward it—likely enough because it is a French invention—it is my conviction that the day of artistic triumph for the saxophone is not far distant. "Richard Strauss separated himself from the Teutonic attitude by employing a quartet of saxophones in his 'Symphonie Domestica,' the score demanding them without indicating substitution of other instruments. Strauss' directions are quoted as being that the orchestra must be enlarged to 108 instruments, among them four saxophones. He calls for the soprano in C, alto in F, baritone in F and bass in C in the symphony. "I should like to say in conclusion that heretofore I have used only two saxophones in my band—alto and tenor; but I intend next season to install a quartet, realizing the richer color blending and the more varied shading it will furnish."

## "The Scandal" in London

Special from Monitor Bureau  
London, Oct. 3.

London playgoers are seeing at the New Theatre, presented by Miss Mary Moore and Miss Sybil Thorne, the English version of "Le Scandale," by Lady Bell. The cast:

Férol... Leslie Faber  
Jeanette... Lawrence Anderson  
Berliex... Charles Maunell  
Admiral Gravier... Lewis Casson  
Charlotte Férol... Sybil Thorne  
Philip... Edith Softly  
Marda... Sylvia Halde  
Mademoiselle... Rosemary Thorne  
Antoinette... William R. Hallman  
Mardou... Gladys Gaynor  
Parizot... Brenner Wills  
Madame Férol... Rosina Filippi  
Chaufeur... Thomas Warner  
Adeline... Lilian Moubrey  
The Préfet... Lewis Casson  
Revelers, Passers-by, Servants, Gardeners, etc., Misses Dorothy Harris, Joan Myer, May Pickford, Messrs. Ralph Nolan, Francis Lawson, Sam Wallis, W. Watson, T. Phillips, Frederick J. Goodhue.

Miss Sybil Thorne, after many years of arduous work, has attained the flattering position among English actresses of being almost without a rival in serious drama today. Her gifts are many. She has a most pleasing presence; a clear and sympathetic voice and diction, great emotional intensity, and, in addition to these, some of the grandeur and dignity of bearing that are essential to the interpretation of high tragedy, whether in the classical or romantic schools. Now, with the acquisition, upon her behalf, of an important West End house, such as the New Theatre, the young actress has a splendid opportunity to serve, better even than in the past, her profession, her public, and herself. It is much to be hoped that those responsible for the choice of her plays will bear these facts in mind, and, instead of playing for safety, adopt a bold and coura-

geous policy, in the selection of Miss Thorne's future roles. That they have done so upon this latest occasion can hardly be said, with truth. M. Henri Bataille's play "Le Scandale," first produced on May 30, 1909, at the Renaissance Theater, Paris, with Berthe Bady and Lucien Guity in the leading roles, and now adapted for the English stage by Lady Bell—had a great success in the French capital; but it is a play the peculiar atmosphere of which is not M. Bataille's intention having been to portray, in southern provincial France, the moral position of certain individuals before a "chance" event, brought about, in the author's own words, "by the clash of (permanent) inward dreams with temporary outward circumstances." That due to the author's meaning once lost sight of—and it was little emphasized at the New Theatre—the play degenerates into nothing better than the over-recurring stage story of erring wife and compromising letters, "Le Scandale," with all its limitations, is, however, adroitly contrived, and full of excellent acting opportunities; but it strikes a modern London audience as old-fashioned and mechanical, to the last degree. This adaptation, moreover, was not much helped by its casting. The nationalities were altogether too mixed. Mr. William Hallman, as Artanazzo,

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the Spaniard, whose reciprocal infatuation for Mme. Férol is the main-spring of the action—though he acted with much earnestness—lacked, both in manner and appearance, the dignity and charm that would have made plausible Mme. Férol's lapse. He resembled, in fact, a Latin South American much more than a Spanish aristocrat. Nor, in this respect, were some of the other actors any more successful.

Mr. Leslie Faber, as Férol, looked, dressed, and acted like an Englishman throughout the whole of the first two acts, forgetting, apparently, that in the third he must play a scene so dramatically tempestuous, and therefore so completely Latin in character, that he would have no choice but to adopt, more or less, the French manner. And that is how, when the time came, he played it, with a power and emotional strength that did him great credit, and won for him about a dozen calls, and as loud an ovation as has been heard in a London theater for a long time past; but, upon me, at any rate, the abrupt transition from one technique to another, came with the bewildering effect of an explosion.

With Miss Thorne, the case was different. The actress, of course, handled her many emotional scenes with all the ability, and sensibility, that we expect of her; but her personality and histrionic methods are too broad and sweeping to be easily adapted to such a part as this. Artanazzo—I think it is—calls her, in the second act, big scene, "a little caged bird," and so forth; but she gave one rather the impression of a captive eagle, beating her wings vainly against the bars—"Ah! if only I might spread them, and fly away!" Well, there are plenty of plays written, or to be written, that will set free Miss Thorne's very great talent; and it is to be hoped that, in the future, those responsible for providing her with parts will be clear-sighted enough to find them. Mr. Brenner Wills, as Parizot, was much more French than were most of his stage companions, excepting, perhaps, Miss Rosina Filippi, as the peasant mother, who was accorded, as she deserved, a hearty reception. Mr. Lewis Casson did well in the doubled parts of an admiral and a priest; and at the close there was great enthusiasm, followed by speeches from the two principal performers. P. A.

## Recital by Muriel Kyle

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Muriel Kyle, soprano, gave a recital, assisted by a good pianist, Clarence Bowden. Miss Kyle's voice is extremely powerful, and the auditorium that attempted to inclose it was comparatively small. She sang as though she exulted in the demonstration of her vocal force and resiliency, and this attitude had much to do with the undeniable appeal of her singing to her indulgent audience. Her choice of songs was perceptive, and Fauré's "Oasis" was one of those best liked. A platform presence of complete self-possession enhanced the effect of a distinctly creditable performance. F. L. W.

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## Music News and Reviews

## Recital by Mme. Samaroff

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Olga Samaroff, Philadelphia pianist, made her first local appearance in two years before an audience that crammed the Academy of Music. First came a group of Chopin, the A flat ballade, the F sharp nocturne and the F major étude leading up to the B flat minor sonata with the "marche funèbre." In this music the rare artist felicitously disclosed a mentality that seems to prevail to the very finger-tips, a sentiment and plastic touch whose percussive is a caress and never punitive. Mme. Samaroff's playing is not of the brawny and blustering order; she is at her best when weaving a gossamer fabric, or with all the manual cunning of a lapidary working out the design of such episodes as the middle portion of the Chopin étude named above.

Yet there is no pettiness about her art. She showed this in the intellectual quality of the E flat rhapsody of Brahms. Two compositions of Debussy followed—"La Cathédrale Engloutie," giving us to hear the chimera as though through a war-blown cloud of horrid imagery, and then the fascinating aristocracy of the "Danse," as fragile as Fragonard. Liszt's "Liebestraum" was sheer lyricism, and the Wagner-Hutcheson "Ride of the Valkyries" seemed, as on previous occasions, to exasperate the piano by expecting it to do too much. Terminal encores were the Beethoven "Turkish March" and the Grieg "Notturno." F. L. W.

## Pavlova and the Japanese

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—To say that Mme. Pavlova has made a deep impression on the Japanese would be misleading, for her art is something to which the Japanese are so little attuned that the impressions of the thousands who have seen her and her remarkable company cannot be anything but of the most fleeting, not to say disturbing, character. Hers is the very reverse of all Oriental art. An amusing incident occurred on the first night of her performance at the beautiful Imperial Theater here. At the end of one of the scenes the great dancer was to be presented with a bouquet of flowers. The young and important functionary entrusted with this modern and quite foreign duty marched boldly from the wings, and made for one of the members of the ballet group on-stage, whom he mistook for Madame.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## A Novel Part-Time Occupation

A GIRL whose parents lost much of their income during the war, at the time when she herself was just leaving an excellent Parisian finishing school, has made such excellent and original use of her education that, without further capital than a share in their country home, she has built up an extremely profitable "part-time career."

Living at home with her parents and brother, she has turned their country house into a center where she can utilize her knowledge of French and a certain "flair" for old china as money-making accomplishments. The house is big enough to take "paying guests"; but instead of the usual type the guests received are pupils who come for varying periods, seeking perfection in the French language. They come for a month, for three months, or even six, and pay for their board and tuition. Nothing but French is ever spoken in the house. A couple of French servants wait upon the pupils and, in addition, there are set lessons during the day which include grammar, the reading aloud of classical and modern French novels and plays, essay writing and letters.

A small motor car is used as a taxi, and takes passengers—neighbors as well as paying guests—in and out from the country town or station at a certain fixed tariff. Beyond her regular hours of work with her pupils, the girl takes classes in French in the country town, and also gives individual instruction at 5s. an hour. She has worked up a connection with her former pupils for "country hampers" and dispatches baskets of fresh eggs, early vegetables and cut flowers, the special care of her mother and brother, to clients as required. The brother, who is becoming an enthusiastic beekeeper, hopes shortly to add honey to the list of saleable goods.

As the girl has a good knowledge of old china, she is often able to pick up excellent bits which she places about the house on sale. She does the same thing with any odd bit of furniture, with pictures, curios and jewelry; and here, too, she is slowly making a profitable little business out of very small beginnings. She has now been running her scheme for three years, advertising judiciously at first in good papers and has reaped her reward for conscientious work in a long waiting list of applicants.

There are many girls, with the advantage of years spent abroad, who might copy this scheme with pecuniary advantage. A variant would be to go as "visiting mademoiselle" for a few weeks, to accustom some British family to the sound of French and to

help to tide them over the self-consciousness which is apt to descend upon people when they are first confronted by the necessity of speaking a foreign language. A holiday engagement might be worked in the same way. The great criterion of success in this special branch is adaptability and a real knowledge of one's subject.

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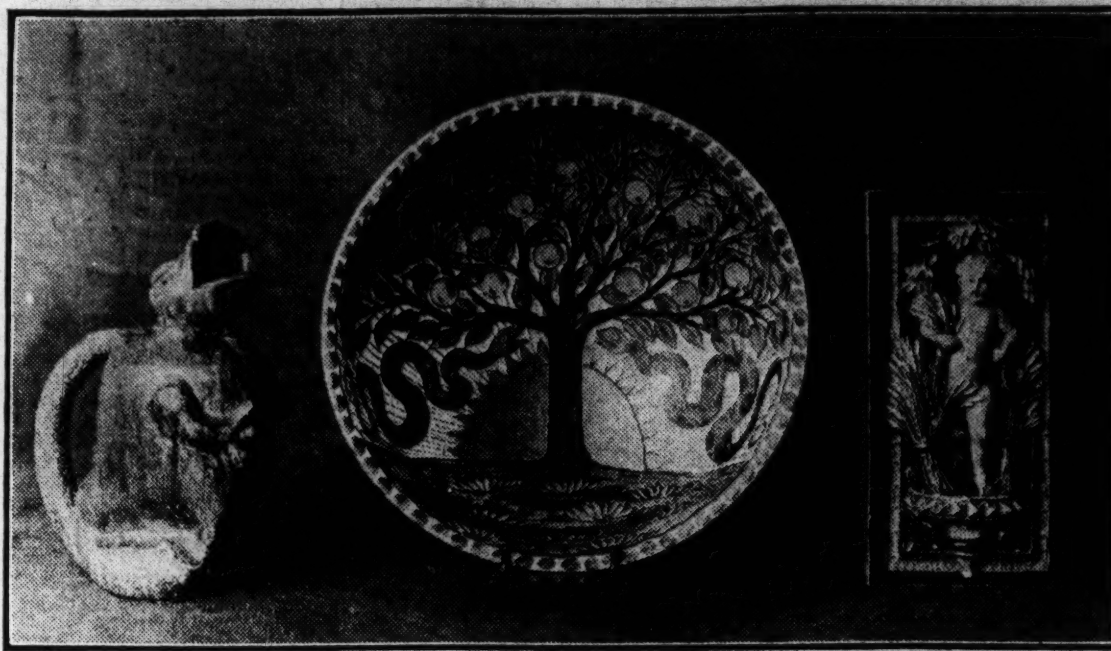
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Two alert women are conducting the business. Clients, in their gratitude, make no remonstrance about delivering their work at the office in a building which is centrally located, then calling for it again as soon as articles are received they go out to special workers, the most expert of whom, such as re-weavers and "invisible menders," sew in their own homes, whereas many of the darners, patchers and general utility menders are gathered in a work-room and are under the supervision of the management.

The prices for superior jobs of work are at the rate of a dollar an hour, but ordinary mending is done for fifty cents an hour. Fifteen cents a pair is charged for stockings, irrespective of the number of holes they contain. An estimate of the approximate expense of any piece of work or collection of work is furnished when desired.

If you live too far from New York to wish to send your mending to this establishment, why not persuade some lady in your community to investigate opportunities there for such an enterprise? A mature woman, educated to perform and to superintend the household industries as they were carried on twenty years ago, and possessing also some business and executive experience gained in the world of today, is the ideal person for such an undertaking. Two social contingents must exist in the community: a clientele of women busy outside of their homes with temperaments and incomes which will not hesitate to employ such assistance; and a sufficient number of good plain sewers anxious to earn money without learning a new vocation—and, perhaps, to earn it by their own hearts, for in a comparatively small neighborhood, where the standing of every one easily is ascertained, where distances are short and houses airy and comfortable, no reason would exist for taking the menders away from their families into a general work-room.

If you haven't time to make a chocolate frosting, melt a cake of ordinary sweet chocolate with two tablespoonsfuls of rich milk and spread on the cake.



1. One of Wallace Martin's Grotesques. 2. A Luster Bowl of John Pearson, One of De Morgan's Pupils. 3. An Exquisite Plaque by Tinworth, One of a Series of Four Representing Autumn

## Learning Tea-Room Management

SOME of the largest incomes earned by women are earned in the tea-room business. Such a statement usually calls forth the response: "Yes, but lots of investments are lost that way; you don't hear of the failures."

There need be few failures now in this occupation. Miss Helen Woods, for some time employment manager of a string of hotels, has opened a training course in the management of tea rooms, cafeterias, motor inns, bistros—Miss Woods' name for soda-fountain luncheonettes.

She gives a series of lectures, whose subjects deal with the choice of location; with deciding upon the type of place and trade suitable to the opportunities at hand; with the layout of dining room and kitchen; with the respective requirements and advantages of the different types of tavern; with the organization and management of each; with furnishing, decoration, and kitchen equipment; with buying, receiving, and storing foods; with menu making; with cost finding; with advertising and business promotion. When the student has passed satisfactorily her tests in these subjects, and has gone out to make her initial effort, Miss Woods helps her to become established and to succeed.

The writer was interested to hear Miss Woods say that many of the places which fail do so because meals are too exactly "balanced"; that patrons wish to eat the foods and combinations of food which they enjoy, not those which specialists prescribe for them.

In addition to the attractive service of excellent food in liberal portions, Miss Woods says that such a place, in order to succeed, must have an atmosphere of hospitality, a feminine touch. The business head and the home heart are the combination required of the manager.

Miss Woods' headquarters are in New York, but she conducts correspondence courses all over the country. For these she uses a series of textbooks which she has prepared herself, but she does not confine her extension teaching to these or to any generalized instructions. She enters into personal correspondence with her pupils, and makes the solution of their problems an individual matter. Even telegrams have been known to fly between instructor and pupil.

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Interest Your Dealer.

## Space-Saving Devices for Small Homes

AMERICAN homes are contracting rapidly. The high cost of building and of rents and the difficulty of securing satisfactory service have all conspired together to arouse enthusiasm for diminutive abodes. In view of this, it is rather surprising that builders of small homes do not use more generally that type of bed which, when not in use, stands up and swings into a closet.

This arrangement enables one to create a guest room in the living room or even to combine an every-night bedroom with an all-day living apartment. The minimum closet space required for a full-size bed is 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 4 inches. Larger closets take care of twin beds. This piece of furniture, when it stands on its head, does not occupy a great deal of space and the ideal closet permits comfortable entrance on one side and liberal hanging room in the rear.

These beds no longer merely tilt up on end and fly into their concealment, blocking the doorway; the new models swing on a mechanism pivoted on the jamb and threshold of the door and swing in a circular fashion into one side of the closet, leaving the doorway only partly obstructed. This increases closet space and has also the advantage of bringing the open bed completely into the room, instead of enclosing its head within the closet, as was the case with early models—a stuffy and disagreeable arrangement. The doors, when shut, give no hint of the bedroom accessory which they carry.

In the matter of employing hidden wall space for the storage of occasional necessities, we have only just begun to scratch the plaster. Ironing boards are shut into niches and some electrical contrivances hide behind panels. It would seem as if such storage might be invented for dining-room equipment, now that meals so frequently are served in one end of the living apartment.

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## Cream Pitcher Bibs

CUT a piece of fine white linen five inches square, turn and fasten down the narrowest possible hem on two adjoining edges; hem the two remaining edges in the same manner, excepting that the hem must be turned on the opposite side. Finish the four edges with fine crocheted lace, tatting or Valenciennes. A simple pattern of tatting in delft blue is attractive.

The next procedure is to fold the little square cornerwise, creasing within approximately ¼ inch of the exact center, or the width of the trimming used. This forms a triangle of two thicknesses and, not being folded precisely on a line with the corners, all the trimming is permitted to show, as the top triangle does not overlap the one underneath.

The hems, you will note, now lie the same way, showing the "right" sides. Next, perforate a small hole about an inch from each of the top two corners and a half-inch from the crease, through both thicknesses of the material. When unfolded, this will make four tiny eyelets which are to be finished with eyelet stitch. The bib is now ready for the ribbon or floss tie. A ¼-yard length is sufficient. Refold the bib after the eyelets are finished and slip the tie through the eyelets, each end through two respective eyelets. If floss is preferred to ribbon, cut a 1½-yard length of six-strand embroidery floss, hold each end firmly and twist tightly; then double; release, and the floss will automatically twist into a ropelike cord, and a hard knot tied in each end will hold it definitely.

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## Delicious Ways to Use Nuts

NOT until you know the relative weights of meat and shells in different nuts can you decide between buying nuts in the shell and those already shelled. A pound of almonds in the shell, at one-third the cost of those shelled, will furnish in actual nut-meats more than one-half as much as a pound of shelled nuts.

With English walnuts, however, the case is different, because the shells weigh much more than almond shells. The economical method of buying varies with the nut. Sometimes one is paying for shells instead of nut meats. If you do buy them already shelled, subject them to the following treatment to free them from all dust. Place them in a colander and pour boiling water over them very quickly; then immediately immerse them in very cold water, and drain and wipe them dry in a folded napkin. This will not affect the oils or crispness of the nut-meats if the work is done quickly.

When you buy almonds in the shells, choose those with thick shells, as they have the richest and sweetest meat. To blanch them, pour boiling water over them, turn them upon a clean towel, and rub the brown skins from the shells, pour boiling water over them and let them stand until cold. Crack them at the small end. The kernels of English walnuts that are a trifle rancid for use can be sweetened if boiling water, containing a pinch of soda, is poured over them. Rinse in cold water and dry in the sun. Chestnuts must be blanched before they can be used in a recipe. First remove the shells, then place the nuts in boiling water and let them remain for about 15 minutes. Pour off the water and the brown skin will readily slip from the kernel.

Walnut Bread—Sift together 4 cups of flour, 4 teaspoonsful of baking powder, ½ cupful of sugar, and 1 teaspoonful of salt. Add 1 cupful of chopped walnuts, 1 cupful of raisins, 1 well-beaten egg, and 1 cupful of milk. Mix well together, put into well-buttered pans, and let stand for 20 minutes. Bake in a slow oven for 55 minutes. This bread makes delicious sandwiches, when spread with butter.

Walnut Soufflé—Melt 2 tablespoonsful of butter, adding 3 tablespoonsful of flour gradually, and 1 cupful of milk. Remove from the fire, add 1 cupful of chopped walnut-meats, the yolks of 3 well-beaten eggs, season with salt and pepper, and let cool; then fold in the beaten whites of the 3 eggs and bake for 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream.

Hickory-Nut Biscuits—Sift together 3 cups of flour, ½ teaspoonful of salt, and 1 heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Work in well 1 heaping teaspoonful of lard, then add 2 tablespoonsful of sugar, and a cupful of chopped hickory-nuts. To this add sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Mold this into individual biscuits and bake in a moderate oven.

Hickory-Stuffed Onions—Peel and boil several good-sized onions for half an hour. Then drain them and rinse in cold water. Cut out the central portion of the onion, leaving a cup-shaped receptacle. Mix together ½ cupful of grated bread crumbs, ¼ cupful of melted butter, the yolk of 1 egg, ½ tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley, a dash of pepper, and a pinch of salt. To this add ½ cupful of chopped hickory nut-meats and all the onion centers. Place the onions in a baking pan, pour around them 1 cup of hot broth, and cook them fairly slowly for three-quarters of an hour.

basting them three or four times. They may be served with a cream sauce or melted butter.

Almond Balls—To 1 cupful of cold chopped veal add 12 chopped blanched almonds, ½ teaspoonful of salt, 1 egg, pepper to taste, and 1 cupful of tomato sauce. Mix and roll into balls the size of a walnut and set in a baking pan. Pour over them some hot tomato sauce. Cook in a hot oven for 20 minutes. Garnish with parsley or watercress.

Baked Prunes with Nut Filling—Soak some large prunes over night; when they are ready to bake, remove the stones and wipe the fruit dry; chop some nut-meats rather fine and mix with them an equal quantity of maple or brown sugar; beat the white of an egg very stiff, and into that fold the nut-and-sugar mixture; fill the cavities in the prunes with the mixture, place them on a pan, and bake them in a moderate oven until they are plump; serve either hot or cold.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEADY UPWARD  
BUSINESS TREND  
IS MAINTAINEDBank Review Says Active Fall  
Trade Has Materialized—  
Outlook Good

In its monthly review of business conditions The First National Bank of Boston says in part:

Measured by almost any yardstick, business is rapidly improving, and the much-heralded "active fall business" has materialized. The volume of manufacturing is not far from normal, and car loadings are now larger than at any time since October, 1920, and show marked increases over last year. The significant feature of the car loadings is the immense amount of freight moving under the head of general merchandise, indicating the increase of ordinary business.

The general price level has increased about 12 per cent since January of this year, while wholesale prices (mainly raw materials) have gone up about 14 per cent since June, 1921. The greater volume of business, coupled with higher material prices and somewhat larger labor costs, has affected the money market perceptibly, the federal reserve percentage having advanced sharply, and money rates, both time and demand, having advanced.

Bank clearings are now running 22 per cent above last year, and these comparisons, favorable for 23 successive weeks, are showing progressively greater gains. The rising security markets, temporarily checked by the Near Eastern crisis, have shown a buoyant attitude toward future business.

**No Unemployment**  
The unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation—affected somewhat by the shortage of freight cars—shows another large increase, making the total over \$400,000,000. The transportation system is feeling the pressure of active business and the equipment is now overtaxed at many points. One rarely hears the word "unemployment" in this country. Labor is unusually fully employed and in many lines, notably building construction, there is an acute shortage of labor.

Crop yields above 1921 and equal to the five-year average, with prices, however, markedly lower than at this time last year. Cotton and corn, of course, the exceptions as to price, both being higher than a year ago. The grain harvest in Europe, omitting Russia, are disappointing, a reversal of condition, the exception of wheat, which is substantially lower yields than in 1921. In wheat alone, there is a falling off of rising 150,000,000 bushels.

Since March, the cost of building has advanced sharply and labor, at increased wages, is showing signs of lesser efficiency. As compared to last year, the figure of the cost of building has advanced between 15 and 20 per cent.

**Profits Not Satisfactory**  
In view of the many favorable elements in the industrial situation, attention should be called to one disturbing and vitally important factor, namely, profits. A mass canvass, covering a wide variety of industries, revealed practically unanimous testimony of increasing and satisfactory volume of business.

It also revealed a large majority of cases in which profits were either lacking or unsatisfactory. While raw materials and first-process concerns are doing well, the great bulk of manufacturers, jobbers and retailers are finding it difficult to make a fair profit in the face of increasing costs.

Finished goods prices are responding very slowly to the increase in the cost of raw materials. It is questionable whether the demand of consumers will support the present volume of business on a substantially higher price basis. The farming community, remembering the mal-adjustment of prices of farm products in relation to finished goods, is good opinion of the factor, namely, support of the belief that a period of normal profits, followed by another readjustment of labor values, must elapse before normal profits materialize.

## DIVIDENDS

Standard Milling Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, both payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Royal Bank of Canada declared a 2 per cent extra dividend in addition to the regular 3 per cent quarterly dividend, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Tampa Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

New Cornwall Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 3.

The West Penn Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1. The name of this company was changed from West Penn Traction Water Power Company in June.

Directors of Southern States Oil have authorized the regular 1 per cent monthly cash dividend, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 1, and for the current quarter allowed an 8 per cent stock allotment to holders of record Dec. 31.

Stern Bros. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Shell Union Oil Corporation declared the regular annual dividend of 6 per cent on the Series A preferred stock, payable in quarterly installments of 1 1/2 per cent. The first distribution will be made Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 30.

Warwick Iron & Steel Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 80 cents a share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

J. G. Brill Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 22.

California Packing Company declared the regular quarterly \$1.50 dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Columbia Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Clinchfield Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 26.

Massachusetts Gas Trustees declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The Beacon Oil Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 24.

New England Fuel and Transportation Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent payable Oct. 21 to holders of record Nov. 24.

WOOLEN CONCERN  
MARKING TIMEAmerican Company Busy, but  
No Stock Dividend Likely

This is between-seasons for the business of the American Woollen Company. Not until January does the concern begin to prepare and price fabrics for the 1923 winter trade.

Although the selling departments consequently are not pushing sales vigorously there has been no slackening of the manufacturing momentum generated by the satisfactory business booked last summer. The company's mills are today operating at 82 per cent of capacity, with the woollen mills running solidly full.

Normally American Woollen is a 75 per cent worsted and 25 per cent woolen proposition, but because of the pronounced public demand for woollens it has had to devote considerably larger percentage of its looms to woollen products. Clever styling and careful price have made the woolen and carried it through a period which has been the most trying in years for small worsted units.

There are some indications of a revival in worsteds, which if continued would insure a large volume of business next January on staple of business they have always been the sergees. The big Lawrence (Mass.) mill, and, consequently, of earnings of the company. The recent increases in prices, with the standard Fulton blue serge, \$192, up from \$250 to \$270, the highest of the year and topping the June figure of \$267 1/2, is significant of the trend.

However, these price increases are of little or no effect upon this year's earnings, which are to be manufactured this year have already been ordered. The new levels are to be regarded as the first index to the probable prices to be established a few months hence.

American Woollen is having a fair year as respects profits. There can be nothing final on this phase of earnings until inventorying is completed, but dividends, preferred and common, calling for \$5,000,000, should be covered.

The company is in a strong position financially and was so well fixed with respect to cash that on Oct. 1 it retired the \$1,000,000 issue of the Homestead Association notes which then fell due.

The company has been mentioned lately as a possible candidate for a dividend in view of the surplus of \$4,000,000, which on a fair current price appraisal could easily be marked up to \$5,000,000, as against \$4,000,000 common stock. However, it can be said that there is no prospect of a stock dividend.

BANK LOANS ARE  
STEADILY REDUCED  
BY FAMOUS PLAYERS

Steady progress is being made in the Famous Players-Lasky Co. in reducing bank loans, which now stand at approximately \$2,000,000, practically equal to cash on hand. This compares with \$9,354,222 bank loans outstanding at the close of 1921 and a high of \$4,669,000 at the end of 1920.

At the present time, the company's obligations are in small denominations and are being paid off as they fall due. Reductions have thus far been in excess of schedule. The final balance sheet for the year should show still further improvement.

The statement for the third quarter is expected to show an improvement over the second quarter, when net operating profits were \$997,087, as well as over the third quarter of last year, when \$1,168,678 was earned. Total for nine months will be about \$3,500,000, compared with \$4,186,000 in the corresponding period last year.

The theater business shows steady improvement. One of the most outstanding features is steady growth of foreign business. Famous Players export department several years ago set a standard of a 20 per cent annual increase in sales, which has been consistently maintained in face of strong efforts by European producers since the war to regain their old prestige.

September exports of Famous Players were 33 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago.

Exchanges recently opened in France and Scandinavia have been doing increased business. The number of pictures booked for exhibition in England in 1923 already is as large as the number booked for 1922.

While foreign business forms a comparatively small part of the total, it is important both on account of enormous possibilities of development and large margin of profit. Pictures are produced for the American market exclusively and to be successful must pay for themselves in the United States.

Those most popular here are handed over to the export department, for re-releasing and revision, which is inexpensive, and distributed by agencies all over the world. The principal expense in this department is that incurred by foreign branch offices.

In 1922 the company opened its own branch offices in France, Japan and Scandinavian countries.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS**  
**QUARTERLY PROFITS**  
The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reports for the June, 1922, quarter, a net profit, after federal taxes, of \$289,799, equal after charges and preferred dividends to 4 cents a share on \$25,770,750 common stock, compared with \$1.87 a share on the common in the preceding quarter, and \$1.34 in the corresponding quarter of 1921.

For the first half of 1922 net profits total \$578,529, which cover preferred dividends with a small margin to spare. This compares with \$1,410,069, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$2.23 a share on the common in the corresponding period of 1921.

Unfilled orders on hand June 30 were \$9,110,514, compared with \$8,011,463 on March 31, 1922, and \$9,472,778 in the corresponding quarter of 1921.

LEADER AMONG  
TANNERS SEEKS  
BETTER LEATHERPresident of Council in Convention  
Says Moderate Prices Is  
Also Pressing Need

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The annual meeting of the tanners' council of the United States Association opened in Hotel Congress here today, and will continue through tomorrow. There are a number of prominent representatives of the New England leather trade in attendance.

In the course of his annual address Harry I. Thayer of Boston, president, who retires from office after a successful two-year term, spoke of the trade situation and outlook for the future. "Among the great problems of this industry in the future will be the production of the very best leather at a moderate price. This implies the production of better raw stock and the improvement of tanning methods by the introduction of labor-saving devices and in other ways. We are now facing the first-named problem. During the past two years the Research Laboratory at the University of Cincinnati has been engaged on a study of curing of raw stock. The results of the findings are based on intensive laboratory work and practical tests conducted over a long period in the yards of several leading tanners. Since the results of this investigation are to be the subject of extensive discussion during the forenoon session tomorrow, I will merely observe that the findings were so valuable that they have already been the subject of a joint conference of the executive committee of the Tanners' Council and a special delegation from the Institute of American Meat Packers. In my opinion the keynote of this convention is the production of better raw stock."

**FINANCIAL NOTES**  
The total estimated value of mineral production in Canada during the first six months of 1922 was \$57,682,424. In which \$28,475,844 represented metal production and \$29,206,580 non-metallic, an increase of about \$2,000,000, or 3.1 per cent in metals over the corresponding period of 1921.

President Day of the International Bannell Corporation, with his lawyer, called at the United States State Department Tuesday to request a concession of 500 acres of oil land in the California region to be operated on a royalty basis. The State Department says the subject is still in abeyance.

President Harding will recommend in his annual message to Congress important changes in the Esch-Cummings law relative to the Railroad Labor Board. It will be recommended that the board be brought into closer touch with the Interstate Commerce Commission, removed to Washington and provided with "teeth."

France has accepted the British proposal that the Brussels inter-allied reparations conference be postponed until the British political situation clears. M. Poincaré has accepted Lord Curzon's proposal that the preliminary Near Eastern treaty meet Oct. 20, but in the French city rather than in London.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation plans the reconstruction of the Putnam Building in Broadway, Forty-Third and Forty-Fourth streets, into a 16-story theater and office building, at a cost of \$10,000,000. A plan of the new development was arranged some months ago by Adolph Zukor with the Prudential Bond Corporation.

Representative Harding will apply flexible provisions of the new tariff act to the lowering of rates as soon as he can. The necessary data from the Tariff Commission. He is said to consider many of the provisions of the new act entirely too high. The President will also ask appropriation for the Tariff Commission to expedite its work.

Representative Fear of Wisconsin has asked Secretary Mellon of the United States Treasury Department to revoke and invoke section 220 of the 1921 revenue act which provides for taxing undistributed surpluses. In connection with the Standard Oil of New Jersey 400 per cent stock dividend. Representative Fear says he will lead a contest at the next session of Congress to make all income tax reports matters of public record.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, anticipating a new tariff act on railroads which the Interstate Commerce Commission is preparing, has petitioned the commission for authority to control temporarily the Central Pacific. The action by the Interstate Commerce Commission is an interpretation of the application of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to consolidations proposed under the Esch-Cummings Transportation Act. The decision will have to be made also whether the recent Supreme Court decision, dissolving the merger of these two roads, will prevent granting the request of the Southern Pacific. The Union Pacific is a competitor with the Southern for the control of the Central.

**BOSTON LIVING COSTS**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The cost of living in Boston in September, 1922, increased 8 of 1 per cent as compared with June, 1922, but had decreased 25.6 per cent as compared with June, 1920, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

**BRAZILIAN STATE GETS LOAN**  
The Brazilian state of Ceara has contracted a \$2,000,000 loan at 8 per cent for 25 years, with the Mortgage & Securities Company of New Orleans, La., U. S. A.

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SAVINGS ACCOUNTS  
AND DEPOSITS' GAIN  
REVEAL PROSPERITY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Evidence of the increasing prosperity and thrift of the public was reflected in the reports received last June 30 from national banks relating particularly to the number of savings accounts and savings deposits, said a statement issued yesterday by Comptroller of the Currency Crisinger.

The number of savings depositors increased 744,085 and the amount of the deposits \$85,499,000 as compared with June 30, 1921. The total of such deposits in the national banks was \$3,046,054,000 and the number of depositors was 8,873,327.

Eastern banks ranked first in the number of depositors and the amount of deposits with 3,229,508 and \$1,196,500,000, respectively. The middle western states were second with 2,619,410 depositors and \$735,873,000 deposits, and the southern states third with 1,332,389 depositors and \$469,494,000 deposits.

**MONEY MARKET**  
Current quotations follow:

Call money	5%	Boston New York
Renewal rate	5%	5%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Year money	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Consolidated	5%	5%
Individual cus. col. loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Bar silver in New York	67 1/2c	67 1/2c
Bar silver in London	21 1/2c	21 1/2c
Mexican dollars	51 1/2c	51 1/2c
Bar gold in London	92 1/2c	92 1/2c
Canadian ex. dir. (%)	1 1/2%	1 1/2%
Domestic bar silver	89 1/4c	89 1/4c

**Acceptance Market**  
Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—		
60@90 days	3%	3 3/4%
30@60 days	3%	3 3/4%
Under 30 days	3%	3 3/4%
Less Known Banks—		
60@90 days	3%	4
30@60 days	3%	4
Under 30 days	3%	4
Eligible Private Banks—		
60@90 days	3%	4
30@60 days	3%	4
Under 30 days	3%	4

**Leading Central Bank Rates**  
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and foreign centers in foreign currencies quote discount rates as follows:

United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:			
	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4 1/2	Chicago	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2	St. Louis	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	St. Paul	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	Kansas City	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	Minneapolis	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	Dallas	4 1/2
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CORNELL MEETS  
M. I. T. SATURDAYMoakley's Prospects for Cham-  
pionship Cross-Country Team  
This Year Far From Bright

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18 (Special).—In cross-country, Cornell University is building from the bottom this year. Having lost every man who won the championship for Cornell last year, Coach John Moakley is faced with the difficult task of beginning all over again and although the Red and White hopes to be a factor in intercollegiate competition this year, the most optimistic can not see a chance for another championship. Moakley's job rather seems to be to lay the foundation for the future.

When one recalls the brilliant cross-country and distance running of the Browns, N. P. Brown '22 and R. E. Brown '22, and of C. C. Carter '22 and C. G. Irish '23, who formed the backbone of the last two championship teams and also of the team that did so well in the international meeting with Oxford and Cambridge universities in Dec., 1920, it is not difficult to appreciate what happened when all of these men left college. The two Browns and Carter graduated last spring; Irish left college last February, while G. Miske '23, fifth point winner for the Ithaca team last season, became ineligible because of failure to keep up his scholastic standards.

It is not unusual to lose two or three men, but it is unprecedented to lose a whole team. Moreover, while in the old days, when the sport, at least as an intercollegiate competitive sport, was in its infancy Moakley more than once fashioned a championship team out of inexperienced and green material, the sport now has become so popular among the many universities and colleges that competition has become much keener, according to the Moakley theory, and the chances of a green team surprising the college world by winning the championship are remote. Cornell men feel that to capture the championship this year is well-nigh out of the question even though Moakley has turned out champion teams in the past.

The varsity squad this fall numbers some 25 men, including a few who ran on last year's varsity squad, others who were on the freshman team last season and still others who competed last fall as novices. For the present at least all who finish in the first 10 or 12 may be considered members of the varsity team. In the match with Massachusetts Institute of Technology Saturday Coach Moakley will probably send 10 or 12 men to the starting line. In fact the final sifting out will not occur until a week or two before the intercollegiate.

The daily training run has been gradually lengthened until the pack is covering from three to four miles within a few weeks the longer course, well into the country, with a few jumps and other hazards, will be undertaken, as the younger and less mature runners who make up the bulk of this year's squad become hardened, their wind stronger, and their powers of endurance increased. For Coach Moakley must have a team that is a squad with greater care than a veteran group. Only a few of them have gone through a fall's campaign.

Trials runs to date indicate that the first 10 from whom the varsity five will eventually be chosen include: Capt. E. G. Kirby '24, better known in the collegiate athletic world as a mile runner of note. He finished third in the intercollegiate championship games at Boston last spring. Kirby did some cross-country running last season, but he is hardly the true cross-country type. He has been unable to take part in all of the runs this fall, but should be in form he will undoubtedly have a place on the team.

Another likely selection is E. A. Gordon '23, member of last year's varsity team and squad, but not in the same class with the five point winners. In the intercollegiate Gordon finished in the middle twenties. He has been running third, and fourth in recent trials. Another experienced runner is H. V. Bona '23, who won his varsity trial in cross-country in the fall of 1921, as a member of the Cornell team that won the championship that year, and later also ran on the Cornell team that went to England. These three constitute all that there is of material experienced in varsity team cross-country running.

It is to youngsters just breaking into the game that Moakley is looking for the balance of the team. The winner of last week's trial race over the five-mile course and one of the most consistent of the newer men is J. A. Glick '25, who ran on the freshman cross-country team last fall, but not among the leaders. Glick covered a rather easy five miles in 30m. 37s. He was followed, within two seconds, by H. G. Smith '24, one of those runners Moakley sometimes develops into capable if not brilliant runners. G. C. Williams '24, who figured prominently in novice races last year, was fifth, and J. P. Morrison '23, who for two years has come within two or three points of making the team, was sixth. F. E. Burman '24, J. Vandervort Jr. '23, R. P. Bullen '25, another freshman team product, G. R. Kreisel '24, J. S. Emerson '24, E. F. LeCluse '23, A. Rauch '24, J. Pozofsky '25, and W. T. Bernart Jr. '24 complete the list of varsity prospects from whom the team will be chosen.

The schedule calls for the M. I. T. run Oct. 21, the Syracuse invitation intercollegiate meet Nov. 4, a quadrangular meet with Pennsylvania, Columbia and Dartmouth at New York on Nov. 18 and the intercollegiate at New York, Nov. 27.

**ATTENDANCE RECORDS BROKEN**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—All attendance records for the 1922 season were shattered during the 1922 season when the eight clubs played to an attendance of 1,529,378. President T. J. Hickey announced tonight. The previous high mark was last year, when the attendance reached 1,523,322.

GINSBERG AND  
JORDAN STILL INU. S. Checker Tourney Goes to  
Seventh Round Today

With the seventh round of the national tourney of the American Checker Association in play at the American House today, it looks as if Albert Jordan and Louis Ginsberg would meet in the final in a day or two. Both of these men survived yesterday's play, the former defeating E. C. Waterhouse and the latter defeating Joseph Duffy.

The first opening between Jordan and Waterhouse was 12-16, 24-20, and resulted in two well-played draws. Their next was the Edinburgh, a bad game to defend. After considerable study, Waterhouse managed to win a man. It looked like certain victory for him. Jordan was now in a hole.

After looking the position over carefully, Waterhouse moved 29-25. This allowed a draw, Jordan immediately taking full advantage of his good fortune. The ending: Jordan (black), 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 23; Waterhouse (white), 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 31. Waterhouse to move 29-25 and draw. Had he played 18-15 and cut 16-11 he would have won.

In the last game the positions were: Waterhouse (black), 3, 5, 12, 18, 21, 23; Jordan (white), 17, 27, 30, 32, king 15. Jordan won.

In the meantime, Ginsberg was playing Duffy four interesting games, winning 1 to 0, with three draws.

The final of the chief consolation was won by H. O. Newcombe, former Ohio champion, who defeated L. M. Lewis, 2 to 1, with 5 draws.

Those who argued in the beginning that barred openings were needed in order to break ties stand corrected now, for the present method of playing the tourney—without barred openings, under the double knockout system—has proved so satisfactory that the players feel all tourneys in the future should be conducted in the same way. Many fans were present yesterday to watch the play, which is now a contest of experts of the first water, as the end draws near.

Ambitious plans for the future are being formulated by the association now that the present tourney has done so much in keeping up enthusiasm and in consolidating opinion among the leading players of the country. A national meet in the spring of 1924 is planned at the City Club of Cleveland, O., and also the ball has been started rolling for an international tourney with an Anglo-Saxon 10-man team within the next three years. The spring is recognized as the most favorable time for a national championship, since players are then best in practice, just at the close of the winter season, when the most checkers is played. It is hoped to be able to make the United States tourney an annual affair very soon, when the association's membership is sufficiently increased as a result of present plans for a new member drive. No international tourney with this country has been played since 1905, when the pick of Scottish and English players met at the American House in Boston, the overseas contingent taking the victory.

Encouraged by results shown in the past year, the American Checker Association will try to gather all the checker players possible into the working organization by the date of the next tourney. This will be done by state captains in many cases, in accordance with a system worked out. Much is expected in the way of helpful publicity, also, from the efforts of M. D. Teetzel of Kansas City, Mo., publisher of the American Checker Monthly, the official organ of the body. Mr. Teetzel was voted \$100 bonus this morning, in recognition of his extra effort during this tourney and previous to it.

Although the method of conducting this tourney has been unusually satisfactory, yet there is no saying that modifications will not be made in meets of the kind in the future. It is felt by many that if a qualifying round under the group system were made to precede that regular draw, in even better tourneys—fairer on to contestants—would result. This is a matter which will have to be settled later, together with the question of barred opening, single or double knockout, etc.

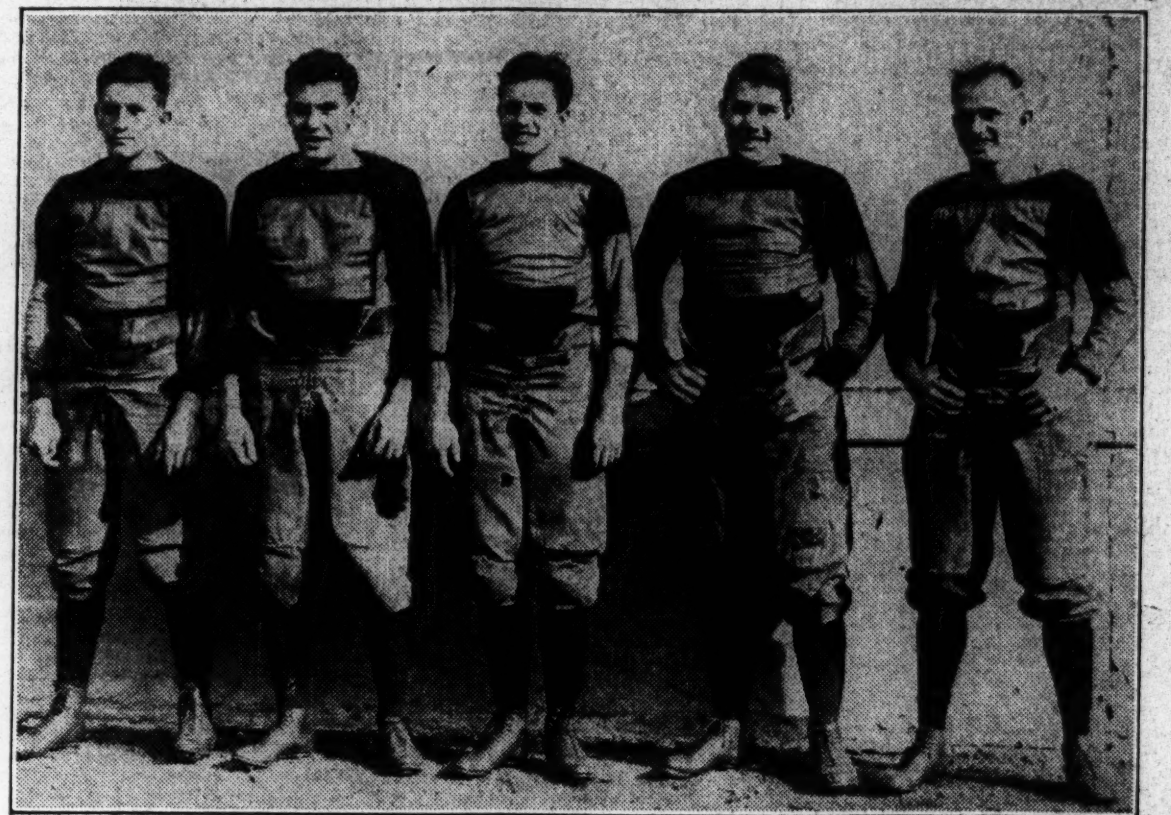
PRINCETON WINS AT  
SOCCER FROM ARMY

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The Princeton University soccer football team won a fast and hard-fought game from the United States Military Academy today by a 4-to-2 score. The Army scored first, Harmon kicking a clean past Cooper. Just before the close of the first half, Jewett, who played well for the Tigers, tied the score. Play in the second half was very fast, the Army playing hard until the finish. Buckley's excellent work was a feature of the Army's play.

**PRINCETON**  
O'Leary, o. l. Early, Tredennick, Thomas, o. l. Bingham, G. Cooper, o. l. O'Connell, Jewett, o. l. O'Connor, Woodbridge, o. l. Harmon, Simmons, o. l. Skinner, Smart, o. l. chb, Stone, Seldersstrom, o. l. chb, Wilson, Martin, o. l. chb, Fisher, Junior, o. l. chb, Hurd, C. Cooper, o. l. chb, Hurd, Score—Princeton University 4, United States Military Academy 2. Goals: Harmon, Tredennick, for Army. Referee—Hollywood. Time—Two 35m. periods.

**TITLE SWIMMING EVENTS**  
OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19 (Special).—One Midwest Association A. A. U. swimming championship and eight Nebraska interscholastic titles are to be contested for at Omaha Athletic Club, Nov. 10, it is announced here by G. P. Wendell, director of swimming for the club. The events are for the men's senior 50-yard free style Midwest championship and the following interscholastic titles: 50-yard, 100-yard, and 220-yard free style, 100-yard backstroke, 50-yard breast stroke, plunge for distance, 200-yard relay, and fancy diving. The evening is to constitute the first national Nebraska interscholastic swimming championships.

## Five Harvard Veterans Ready to Battle With Centre on Saturday



Left to Right—H. W. Clark '23, Center; R. W. Fitts '23, Left End; Vinton Chapin '23, Substitute Halfback; George Owen Jr. '23, Left Halfback, and Capt. C. C. Buell '23, Quarterback

LAST HARD WORK  
THIS AFTERNOONAll Harvard's First-String Play-  
ers Ready for Centre Game

Harvard's varsity football team is due to hold its last hard practice this afternoon in preparation for the Centre game and with all of the first-string men in shape for hard work, Coach R. T. Fisher should be able to get his eleven into fine form for Saturday's game which is going to be the rubber and probably the last game Harvard will play against the Kentucky college in some time.

Although Centre is not expected to put up such a strong game as last year, the Harvard coaches expect that the Crimson will have to play its best in order to make a score which will be satisfactory to Harvard followers. That all of the first-string men are in shape to play is very gratifying, and it will not only give the Crimson coaches a chance to see just what the first-string players can do against strong opposition; but will also help round the team into shape for the hard game which Dartmouth is expected to give the Crimson next week.

Coach Fisher gave the varsity a hard scrimmage session yesterday with the freshman eleven furnishing the opposition at the start. The scrimmage lasted 10 minutes, and while it was taking place, the men were driven at top speed. Capt. C. C. Buell '23 was at quarterback, with H. S. Grew Jr. '24 at guard; C. A. C. Eastman '23 and H. T. Dunker '25, at tackles and E. L. Gehrke '24 in the backfield. These were the only first-string players in the varsity lineup. The freshmen proved no match for their seniors and were defeated 19 to 0. The freshmen could neither stop the varsity attack nor penetrate its defense. Vinton Chapin '23 played brilliantly in the backfield for the varsity.

Following the scrimmage with the freshmen, the second team faced the varsity, putting on some Centre formations. The second team made one or two good gains by means of forward passes and rushing by Jack Fullbright '24, the former University of Missouri player. Following the practice this player was raised to the varsity squad and the chances are he will be seen in some of the coming games.

Final action on Harvard's soccer season was taken at a meeting of the athletic committee on Tuesday evening. The members of this body, three graduates, three members of the faculty and three undergraduates, approved the freshman schedule, two changes in the varsity list, and the coaches for both teams.

The varsity will be coached by a new man in place of Charles Burgess, professional golfer. W. R. Welch, secretary of the American Soccer League, who is a former British professional football man, and has taken active part in the whole game from playing to managing. William Macauley was approved as freshman manager; he is president of the Boston District Soccer League, and also has the benefit of much experience.

The annual tennis tourney for the Jackson Cup was won yesterday by E. T. Herndon, 23.6, former Princeton tennis captain, in straight sets 6-0, 6-2, 6-1, from R. J. Kunkel, 11. Morris Duane '23, winner of the trophy last fall, did not return to college this year.

AMHERST STUDENTS  
FOR FACULTY COACH

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 19.—It looks very much as if Amherst College would be the first New England college to adopt the plan of faculty coaching which was proposed by President Melklohn of Amherst last spring when the presidents of 11 New England colleges met at Springfield to discuss intercollegiate athletics. Yesterday the Student Association of Amherst voted in favor of the system. The proposed system was thoroughly discussed by the student association several of the varsity captains discussing the plan. It provides that athletic coaches be members of the faculty, to be in residence the entire year; that they shall have other duties in some department of college instruction and that they shall be selected in the same way as other members of the faculty.

General Mitchell Sets New  
Official World's Speed MarkFlies Over One Kilometer Course at an Average Speed of  
224.05 Miles an Hour in Four Heats

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., Oct. 19.—Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the United States Army Air Service, yesterday set a new official world's speed record when he flew over a one-kilometer course at Selfridge Field at an average speed of 224.05 miles an hour in four heats.

The test was timed by representatives of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, thus making the record official. General Mitchell drove the army Curtiss plane which last week won the Pulitzer speed trophy and in which Lieut. R. J. Maughan later drove unofficially at a speed of 248.5 miles an hour. While Lieutenant Maughan's speed at that time was faster than that made yesterday and was under United States Army regulations, no representatives of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale were present; a fact that prevented his mark standing as an official world's speed record.

The former world's record, recognized by the federation, was made in France last year by Sadi LeComte, who piloted his machine at an average of 205 miles an hour. General Mitchell in the tests yesterday flew twice with and twice against the wind. On the two trials with the wind he averaged 243.94 and 241.83 miles an hour, respectively. Against the wind his average was 204.29 and 206.15 miles an hour.

Commenting on his great speed, General Mitchell said it might now be considered "an ordinary feat" for an aviator in one of the modern high-power planes to attain a rate far in excess of 200 miles an hour. Only mechanical development, with increased protection for pilots, was necessary, he believed, to register even faster flights than have been made.

General Mitchell's leather helmet was slit by the wind during his rush through the air. This showed, he said, that the aviator's headgear must be redesigned before the high speed could be maintained with safety. An inclosed cockpit might also aid in solving the problem, he said.

To set the new official record, General Mitchell drove an army Curtiss biplane, mounting a 400-horsepower Curtiss engine.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover witnessed the flight and congratulated army and navy and civilian engineers on their great strides in aeronautical development.

NEW RULES SENT  
BILLIARD STARSWelker Cochran Reaches New  
York and Is Practicing

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (Special).—Jacob Schaefer, champion; W. F. Hoppe, ex-champion; Welker Cochran, Edouard Horemans, European champion; Roger Comti, French champion, and Erich Hagelacher, German champion—the six professional billiardists who are to compete in the second international 18.2 ballline championship tournament, which will be played at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Nov. 13 to 21—have been sent copies of the new rules which will govern the competition and in a few days an interpretation meeting will be held, at which the rules will be thoroughly discussed.

Cochran has arrived in this city and is practicing at the Hoppe-Peterson Billiard Club. He appears to be in excellent form and his stroke does not seem to have suffered in the least as a result of his summer's lay-off. He has been doing some practicing at his old home in Mansfield, Ia., but it was more of limbering up exercise than anything else.

He states that he does not believe in making predictions, but is satisfied that he will play the best billiards of his career this season. In what practicing he has done to date his stroke has been smooth and positive at the same time.

Hoppe does his practicing in the same room, but they do not interfere with each other. Cochran has been putting in anywhere from two to four hours each day at the table. Hoppe has devoted an equal amount of time to polishing up his stroke.

## ENGLISH COACH AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Oct. 19.—Miss Sophie Pearson of Buckinghamshire, Eng., is coaching the hockey team at Wellesley College for three weeks. She has been asked to come in response to the recent enthusiasm for hockey at Wellesley, which followed the game last year with the visiting All-England team. Since that time, the popularity of hockey has increased until it ranks with rowing as the sport in which there is the keenest competition, both among the freshmen and sophomores, of whom sports are required, and juniors and seniors, who elect sports voluntarily.

## TEAM TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

EDINBURGH, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence).—On Oct. 27 the British team of bowlers will set sail for South Africa. This will be the first official team to go there. It will contain 11 Scotsmen, four Englishmen, three Welshmen, and two Irishmen, and a Scot, Sir William Don, the Lord Provost of Dundee, will act as captain. The players will pay their own expenses and a number of fixtures have been arranged throughout the country.

BLUENOSE READY  
FOR TRIAL SPINDefender Makes Way for the  
Challenger on Ways Today

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19.—The Canadian defender, Bluenose, made way for the American challenger, Henry Ford, on the ways today, as Capt. Clayton Morrissey set a squad of men at work smoothing and painting the Gloucester fishing schooner's underbody in preparation for the first of the international races off this port on Saturday. The Bluenose, spick and span in new paint, was ready for a trial swing around the 40-mile course. A stiff breeze was blowing out of the northwest.

Final touches to be given the Henry Ford include the lengthening of her masts to fit her lower boom. The challenger, Captain Morrissey said, would probably try the course tomorrow.

The New York schooner Elizabeth Howard, an unsuccessful entry in the trial races last week, is expected to meet the Boston schooner Mayflower off Marblehead tomorrow for the first of several brushes designed to bring out Boston schooner's qualities in competition. The Mayflower will sail against the winner of the international contest in a special match race next week.

SCOTLAND WINS FROM  
WALES AT WATER POLO

EDINBURGH, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence).—The international water polo contest between Scotland and Wales was held at Paisley and resulted in an easy win for the Scottish representatives by 8 goals to 0. Scotland began early in the game, and the Welshmen found the pace too fast for them.

At the same gala the Warrander Club, Edinburgh, won the team swimming championship of Scotland. Glasgow Victoria were second and Arlingford Baths, Glasgow, third.

At Glasgow the 200-yard breast swimming championship of Scotland resulted as follows: G. G. Robertson, Victoria Baths, Glasgow, first; A. Phillips, Glasgow Amateur, second; L. Kidd, Dundee Belmont, and A. Porter, Fairfield, Glasgow, third. Robertson won by over five yards, his time being 2m. 53.4-54.

The 100-yard ladies' championship of Scotland was won by Miss C. Sveddon, Fairfield Club; Miss C. Gough, Eastern Club, was second, three yards behind. The winner's time was 1m. 15s.

RAIL SHOPMEN SEEK  
END OF INJUNCTION

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Notice of a motion to dissolve the interlocutory injunction restraining striking railroad shopmen and union officials from interfering in any way with rail transportation was served on the United States District Attorney yesterday by Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the shopmen. The motion will be presented to Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson tomorrow with request that it be set for hearing.

One of the principal objections to the injunction is that "the conditions described in the bill of complaint, if they ever existed, no longer exist." It is asserted that a large proportion of the railroads involved have ended their differences with the shopmen and that the settlements automatically disposed of the "grievances" alleged.

## FAIRWAY FABLES

ONE of the most notable records by a two-man golf team is that of W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood, who in their four-of-a-kind summer won 40 best-ball four-omni-matches, lost 11 and halved 2. And that the public has recognized the fact that the pair give exhibitions of the best golf that the tour is to keep going for a long time yet—even into Asia if present plans are followed.

The Lincoln Park public links of Chicago, which claim the record for attendance last year with 107,824 starters, has sold over 93,000 tickets to date this season and, by closing date, Thanksgiving Day, it looks as though there would be a brand-new golf record. Chicago, it will be remembered, has probably the finest municipal links system there is, counting management and everything.

Speaking of public golf courses, Boston, which is said to have opened the first of the kind in America, is getting along finely in the rebuilding of the original Franklin Park layout into one of the full quota of holes and links districts. The city has just voted \$3000 additional toward the work on the area.

Something new in a tourney is slated for Tuesday at Bellevue Golf Club, Moore, when the caddy masters of Massachusetts clubs will have a day of competition all to themselves. Nowadays there are special competitions for everyone from the straight pro to the baker.

The hole-in-one club is getting to be unwieldy in size. A new member gained the accolade by right of conquest yesterday when George Falconer of Norwich, Conn., sunk his tee shot on the 164-yard third of the local course.

**WELLESLEY "SERENADE" GIVEN**  
WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special).—In celebration of the eleventh anniversary of Miss Ellen F. Pendleton as president of Wellesley College, the students gave her their regular annual serenade today. This year it was combined with the last singing of the year. Forming in two lines the students marched to the home of Miss Pendleton, where they sang in her honor and then escorted her to the chapel where each class gave a special "sing" of its own.

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Indoor Pony Polo  
Outlook Is BrightUnited States Association Wants  
France to Send Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Followers of indoor pony polo are looking forward to the most successful season this sport has had in the United States. No less than 15 clubs were represented at the annual meeting of the National Indoor Polo Association held in this city last night and everyone in attendance expressed great enthusiasm over the outlook.

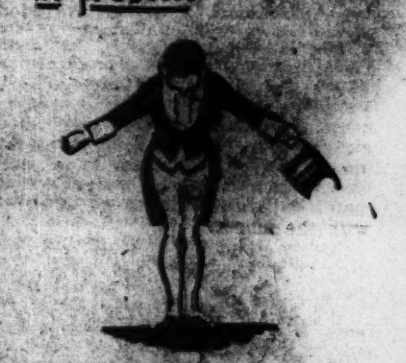
The National Association represents about 1000 players of indoor polo and is planning the most extensive season ever arranged, with tournaments at Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Princeton and the Virginia Military Institute. A meeting will be held about the middle of next month to arrange the schedule for the winter months.

Secretary Charles Lang is at present in France, where he is endeavoring to arrange with the French polo organization to have a team of indoor players come to this country for a series of matches with a picked team of American players.

The French are agreeable to the plan, providing the United States will reciprocate and send a team there for a similar series. The French also hope that the United States will be represented by at least two indoor teams at the next Olympic Games.

The following officers were re-elected for 1922-23: G. C. Sherman, president; R. A. Grannis, vice-president; A. W. Kneay, treasurer; Charles Lang, secretary.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Davey Winkle in Circusland

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By EDWIN P. NORWOOD

**S**URELY a stranger trio never went forth before. And most certainly no two adventurers ever set out to explore with such a waddling mount underneath them. For that was the gait the fat hippo struck—a waddling, waddling, slinging, swinging gait that sent them lazily meandering to no one knew where.

"Hi! Giddap!" cried Davey from his place on the hippo's head. "What's that?" asked the portly one, as he flickered his ears. "I said giddap," the boy answered. "Giddap? Your necktie," snickered Jupps. "That's horse talk you're saying. You've got to use hippo talk."

Then, leaning over one of the ponderous brown sides he shouted, "Ker-chugg, waddle-woof, ker-chugg!" And at the sound of that word the big fellow began to grunt and to groan and to waddle so hard that Davey Winkle had to cling to both ears to keep to his seat.

So, in this fashion, and with the boy calling "Ker-chugg" when it seemed needful to do so, the three swung through the trees away toward the end of the island, to find themselves on the beach just beyond.

Here the sugar drifts sloped to the edge of the lake just as sand slopes down to the sea. Only it was far whiter than sand could ever be, while, instead of blue waters lapping the shore, its borders were bathed by pink lemonade.

What trillions of gallons stretched there before them! What a mouth-watering sight! What a place for two straws and a deep-bottomed glass!

## The Lemon Tree Islands

Off to the right lay more shores with more trees—bushier trees than those they had seen before, with leaves that seemed greener and shinier, too. "Over there," said Jupps, at that moment pointing with the king's best umbrella, "over there are the Lemon Tree Islands."

"The very islands themselves," nodded wide Waddle-woof. "And it's there," Jupps went on, "that no end of monkeys, with thousands of squeezers, keep squeezing millions of lemons into the lake."

"You don't say!" marveled Davey. "Sure as sugar," vowed the hippo. "Then," the monkey continued, "the stir-up winds come along, now and then to send the lake churning this way and that, so it laps and it slaps against Sugar Island, and so turns as sweet as a cake in a kitchen."

"Yes, but what makes it pink?" Davey asked as they swung along. "As to that I really don't know," Jupps confessed. "But, over yonder, beyond that farthest-behind-place, the sun often goes down. And there are those who say that whole scores of pink clouds go floating about, and that it's from them that the lake gets its color."

"But what I say is that it's from the lake that the clouds get theirs," the stir-up winds came along, now and then to send the lake churning this way and that, so it laps and it slaps against Sugar Island, and so turns as sweet as a cake in a kitchen. "Oh, no!" Davey cried as the jaws swung about. "Guess I've guessed something, too."

"What's that?" questioned Jupps. "Why, what makes hippos' mouths pink. It's from drinking pink lemonade; that's what it is!"

"Course it is," nodded the monkey. "And it's what turns tigers' tongues, too."

## The Languages We Speak

**H**OW splendid it would be if there could be only one and the same language spoken all over the world and if everybody, in every country, called things by the same names and used the same expressions of speech! Then boys and girls would not have any languages to learn in their school days and, when we travel, we should have no difficulty in making ourselves understood in a foreign country and in asking for the things we want. At present, in planning a tour abroad, it sometimes happens that one positively decides not to go to one particular country or another because of not knowing the language. From time to time people have tried to invent a new language, an easy one, and one that everybody all over the world should learn, in addition to his own native language, so that wherever he happened to go there would always be someone who could understand what he said.

It would be quite impossible for any one person ever to learn all the languages in the world, no matter how hard he worked or how young he was when he began. There are too many of them. In India alone there are 147, because the people of India are of so many different races and nationalities. Nor is it only large countries that have a language of their own, for in many not at all large islands the inhabitants speak quite a different tongue to that spoken by people living in other islands not far away. Sometimes it happens, too, that more than one language is spoken in one country. Indeed, once upon a time in England there were three. The King and his courtiers and the nobles spoke French. The laboring classes spoke English, and learned people, everybody connected with the church and the law, spoke Latin; and all legal documents and charters were written in Latin. Some

"And spoonbills' bills," chimed Davey, "and—"

But he got no farther, for at that moment great Waddle-woof's mouth—which had been gradually opening wider and wider—suddenly let loose an ocean of laughter. It was as though all the guffaws in the world had been stored up inside that vast bulk of a body, and then dumped right there on Sugar Isle beach.

The very ground trembled under it. The trees swayed to the sound of it. Davey and Jupps were shaken to the beach by it. And then that hippo himself was bowled down in a heap by it. There he lay, wallowing from side to side, kicking up sugar spray quite as a wind lashes foam on a reef.

"Ho, ho, ho!" roared he, as he rocked and rolled. "Hee, hee, hee! It wa-wa-wa-wh-when Davey spoke of my mouth. It made me th-th-think—"

And once more he ran off into whole gales of laughter. "Well, I'll be sold for a fritter-frog if he isn't at it again!" exclaimed Jupps. "For I suppose it's the joke about Davey Winkle coming out of the tree."

"Ye-yes," nodded back Waddle-woof, now sitting up pantingly and no doubt wishing he had legs long enough to hold to his sides. "That's exactly it. The moment Davey spoke of my mouth I remembered. You see what I was thinking was: what it, when Davey was dangling, I had suddenly waked up and—"

But at that very instant the boy on the beach sprang straight to his feet, giving a cry of alarm as he did so. "What is it? What's the matter?" questioned Jupps.

"There!" answered Davey, pointing to the spot he'd just left. "Something coming up! Something bulging and burrowing!"

**The Ground Begins Heaving**

Sure enough, the very place on the sugar beach on which he had been sitting now began heaving.

Up, up, it rose, until finally, with a great push and a snort, out of the sugar sand burst the sputtering nose of another hippopotamus!

More heaving, and his back pushed through too: while (of all things amazing) an entirely new nose followed just behind him! Yes, sir, another; and after it a third, and a fourth, and a fifth—until all finally stood there ranged in a row, with their snouts simply frosted with sugar!

"Well!" exclaimed Waddle-woof, quite forgetting the joke. "Well nothing," retorted one of the newly come, "it's a tunnel. You see, we started back there at the knoll to play follow-the-other, and to see if we could eat our way through to the lake."

"And we'd have done it if I hadn't miscalculated," added the leader.

people spoke all three and almost everybody spoke two. Gradually Latin and French vanished and English only remained, but many words of both languages are still retained with it.

Perhaps you may have heard of "dead" languages. They are called that because no one speaks them now, the nations they belonged to having either vanished or been broken up and become part of other nations. Many of them are quite forgotten, but there are a few, ancient Greek is one and Latin another, which are studied for the sake of the books which the ancient people who spoke them wrote and which are, in some instances, better than any books that have ever been written since. Even now it is modern languages were founded upon it, and so it sometimes happens that people who do not know each other's languages can converse if they happen to know Latin. There is a funny story told of a dispute taking place in which four men were concerned, a Spaniard, a Greek, an Italian and a Moroccan State Official, none of whom could speak any language but his own. Then an Englishman came along who knew Latin well; he managed to explain matters to all of them and it all ended satisfactorily.

Latin was for a long time, many centuries, the principal language in Europe. After its disappearance, French took its place, especially in international discussions. Ambassadors of different foreign countries generally spoke French, when they met to arrange a treaty or settle any matter which concerned their own countries. Spanish and Italian are both beautiful languages, but they have never been much spoken outside the boundaries of their own countries, as has been the case with English and French. Perhaps the best plan will be for all peoples to learn English, which is more and more widely understood.

"You mean if you hadn't eaten all the sugar you could hold," grinned one of the fatties.

"Anyway, you dug a mighty fine passage," Waddle-woof said as he waddled up to the mouth of it. "I should say they did," admitted Jupps.

"I wish we could go into it!" Davey cried coaxingly. "Go ahead, if you wish," the chief

Jupps.

"Monkeys With Thousands of Squeezers Keep Squeezing Millions of Lemons Into the Lake"

hippo invited. And at that the boy and the monkey darted inside.

At least, Jupps darted in. As for Davey, he was obliged to take to his hands and drop to his knees. But he did not mind that. It was all the more fun. For the floor of the passage was cool to the touch—like

brook and over the stile, up the lane, where ragged robins waded on slender stems, to the woods where the blue-bells bloomed. Little paths wound in and out like fairy walks and presently Elizabeth heard the sound of water dripping from the rocky ground above her, and there at her feet lay a tiny pool, clearer than any she had ever seen. A robin hopped from his nest, close by and chirped in friendly fashion. But that, surely, was a voice calling "Elizabeth!"

It came farther from the depth of the woods. Elizabeth ran up the steep little paths that wound themselves amongst the bluebells, answering the voice that called so persistently "Elizabeth."

Suddenly she stopped and listened, for from right above her came the voice, and there on the bough of a copper beech Elizabeth saw the bright green plumage of a parrot.

"Oh! Polly, what are you doing here?" called Elizabeth, and then she remembered hearing Mr. Morris speak of a favorite parrot that had strayed from the Manor House adjoining the farm.

"Come along, Polly. I must take you home," coaxed Elizabeth, wondering how she could climb the tree,

while the bird looked down at her, turning its head from side to side, and then, as if asked of a friend, it suddenly lifted its wings in the sunlight and flew down to the outstretched arms of the child.

**The Bird Goes to Elizabeth**

"You beauty!" exclaimed Elizabeth, fondling the pretty bird, and Polly, quite used to being petted, climbed to Elizabeth's shoulder and gently rubbed her cheek.

"Now I am going to take you home," said Elizabeth, turning to retrace her steps; "I will hold you

lightly, Polly, and you will be quite safe."

Presently she heard voices calling "Elizabeth."

"Coming," she called back, and at the bend of the path appeared Mrs. Morris and a tall gentleman who reminded Elizabeth of her grandfather.

"Why, Captain, they've both come together, I do declare," exclaimed Mrs. Morris, as Elizabeth ran toward them holding aloft the truant Polly. At this the tall gentleman clasped his hands; and Polly, without a word of warning, freed herself from Elizabeth's grasp and flew straight to his shoulder.

"Where have you been, lass?" asked her delighted owner, smoothing her bright feathers; and Elizabeth told how she had found her perched on the bough of the beech tree and calling: "Elizabeth."

**Why They Were Namesakes**

"You see," explained Elizabeth, laughing, "I thought all the time it was someone calling me, and really I suppose Polly was calling her own name."

"Why, you are namesakes then," laughed back the Captain. "You were just the one to find my wanderer. I am sure we thank you very much, and so will somebody else at home. Why? Elizabeth, old girl," he added, looking down at Polly, "your mistress is searching for you in the garden at home, and we must be off and report ourselves."

"Good-by," said Elizabeth, giving Polly a final stroke as she nestled contentedly in a fold of her master's coat. "I hope I shall hear you calling my name from the garden."

"Yes! And, if you do," answered the Captain, "you must peep over the wall or we shall have our Elizabeth looking for you in the woods."

## Namesakes

**T**HE kitchen door of Oak Tree Farm stood wide open, letting in the bright sunbeams, that danced across the tiled floor and burnished the copper pans beneath the dresser. Elizabeth peeped from the pantry that lay beyond the paneled passage and presently tripped through the open door to the flagged stone yard, lifted the latch of the heavy old gate in the moss-grown wall, and found herself amongst the sheep and lambs in the buttercupped meadow.

Elizabeth had never been there before. Only yesterday she was in London! How long ago it seemed since the carrier of Graythorpe had brought a little girl and her luggage to the porch of Oak Tree Farm and had left them there, with a cheery "Good afternoon, Missy," to take his other fare up the hill. Elizabeth had felt rather small and forlorn, standing beside her big trunk waiting for the great door, that had once opened to Oliver Cromwell, to creak back on its hinges; but all that had vanished when the smiling face of good Mrs. Morris appeared and her kind voice had hidden her "Welcome." Of course Elizabeth's great delight the next morning was to explore, under the guidance of Mrs. Morris, the whole of the old farmhouse, from the best parlor to the farthest attic and the spiral staircase that had landed her all unexpectedly in the pantry, where Mrs. Morris had left her to attend to some household duties.

**A Mysterious Voice**

And here she was out in the sunlight with the birds! A voice from the woods seemed to be calling "Elizabeth." So on she went, past the

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## The Five Sisters

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**M**ARY ELLEN was sitting on the doorstep of her old home, round tears rolling down her fat cheeks. Before the door a horse and wagon stood. Into this wagon her father was at that instant lifting the family trunks.

She and her father and mother were going away that very day, on the train, to a new home some place far away. Oh, how Mary Ellen hated to go and leave behind her the dear old home which faced the long, sandy beach where, at that moment, the gray old ocean was leaving behind him, as he stole away on the tide, such good things as starfish, shells, and great, shining leaves of seaweed.

"Come, Mary Ellen!" called her mother.

Mary Ellen ran down to the shore, before she clambered up into the wagon. "Good-by, dear old ocean," she whispered. "I'll never forget you," and she stooped down and filled a bottle with old ocean's briny waters for remembrance.

**Off on a Long Journey**

As the family drove toward the railroad station Mary Ellen's parents talked happily together of their new home. Mary Ellen did not understand all that they said. Once her mother turned to her and said: "The train stops for five minutes at Niagara, Mary Ellen. You will enjoy seeing the Falls."

Mary Ellen nodded, but the truth was that she did not take much interest in the journey to strange and unknown places. She was still thinking of the ocean and how lazily he

surprise and delight, five lovely girls at play. They were all dressed in floating robes of filmy blue of different shades of indigo. The largest girl's robe was of a deep sapphire; about her neck she wore ornaments of copper and iron. One of the other girls' robes was so thin that the blue turned to green, as she danced and turned in the sun. They all wore yellow sandals. When the wind fluttered their robes, Mary Ellen could see the white ruffles of their petticoats. About their brows they wore fillets, that is, bands of bright ribbon of some kind.

Mary Ellen discovered that the fillets of four of the girls were made up of tiny United States and Canadian flags, but that one of the girls, they called her Michigan, wore a fillet made only of the red, white and blue.

"That girl must belong to the United States," mused Mary Ellen, "and the four others to the United States and Canada together. How funny! I didn't know a person could belong to two countries at the same time."

**Having an Argument**

Suddenly she discovered that the five sisters were having an argument. "I'm the greatest sister," said the one in sapphire blue. "See how tall I am! Watch me blow!" and she blew great ships out of their courses whenever I please. I have more water in my jug than any of you, almost as much as old Oceanus himself."

She ran into the woods and came back with a great jar of water on one strong shoulder. "You know how clear and cold it is!" she said. "Old Oceanus, for all his size, has nothing in his jug as sweet."

"My jug is almost as large, Superior," said the girl with the red, white and blue fillet, and she began pouring the water out in a steady stream.

With that a girl they called Huron held her jug up and caught the waters from Michigan and Superior too. "See how strong I am!" she said.

"Yes, you are strong," said one they called Erie, "and you and Michigan and Superior are far larger than little sister Ontario and I, but Ontario has the sweetest disposition. The sailors love her much the best, and I, though I have so much less water in my jug, can do something more of you dare to do. Watch me jump!"

With that Erie gathered up her filmy blue-green skirts, and, holding her water jug high over her head so that the water ran out in a wild laughing stream, she jumped down, down, down. Mary Ellen could scarcely believe her eyes.

**Dancing Hauls in Hand**

A moment after, their game of brag over, the five sisters were dancing together, hand in hand, more merrily than ever, their blue skirts floating and rippling in the breeze, their yellow sandals beating time to their song.

Just as they floated away deep into the sweet pine woods, Mary Ellen found herself back in her berth. Her mother bent over her.

"Come, Mary Ellen, get dressed," she said. "We are almost at Niagara."

She hurried Mary Ellen into her clothes and, in another moment, the long train came to a stop on the banks of Niagara. Mary Ellen clambered out with the other passengers and stared at the boiling spray of the Falls. She smiled shyly to herself. She felt sure that none of the other passengers, not even her father and mother, knew that they were looking at Erie, showing her four sisters how she could jump!

For Mary Ellen knew now what her father had meant by the five sisters. He had meant the five Great Lakes, whose names Mary Ellen had learned at school. Now that she had heard the sisters laughing and playing, she felt sure she was going to love them quite as much as she had loved gray old Oceanus himself.

OCTAVIA ROBERTS.

**Five Girls at Play**

Mary Ellen arose and, pushing aside some wild-grape vines, she looked into a clear place on top of the sand hill and discovered, to her great

had crawled back from the beach that morning.

"Isn't there any ocean where we are going?" she asked.

"No," answered her father, smiling; "you'll have to make the best of the five sisters."

The five sisters! What did he mean? Mary Ellen could not imagine. Soon after she was sitting in the train, on a green plush seat, speeding on and on away from all that she knew best. At night the porter changed the seat into a little bed. That was interesting, Mary Ellen lay in her berth, thinking about many things.

How long she had traveled she did not know when, suddenly, without quite knowing how, she seemed to leave the train behind her, for she found herself seated high on a long rolling hill of white sand. Somewhere near by, in a tangle of wild growth, she heard laughing and talking.

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## The Five Sisters

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**M**ARY ELLEN was sitting on the doorstep of her old home, round tears rolling down her fat cheeks. Before the door a horse and wagon stood. Into this wagon her father was at that instant lifting the family trunks.

She and her father and mother were going away that very day, on the train, to a new home some place far away. Oh, how Mary Ellen hated to go and leave behind her the dear old home which faced the long, sandy beach where, at that moment, the gray old ocean was leaving behind him, as he stole away on the tide, such good things as starfish, shells, and great, shining leaves of seaweed.

"Come, Mary Ellen!" called her mother.

Mary Ellen ran down to the shore, before she clambered up into the wagon. "Good-by, dear old ocean," she whispered. "I'll never forget you," and she stooped down and filled a bottle with old ocean's briny waters for remembrance.

**Off on a Long Journey**

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Literary Land-Grabbers

PERHAPS it was Herbert Spencer, or it may have been John Locke—no one need care much which it was—who said that the possible combinations and successions of musical notes and chords would some day be exhausted, so that all the world's concord of sweet sounds would come to a final coda. Now I think of it, I believe it was Charles Darwin who first made the remark (or else it was Immanuel Kant). And then there was some old Roman rhetorician—let's say it was Quintilian—who made a similar forecast for literature, saying that all the possible permutations and combinations of words would soon be used up and the poets reduced to parody, paraphrase, and plagiarism. That was two thousand years ago, and the literature of the world has just begun to creep. Some bored Frenchman remarked two centuries back that "all the verses are written," since which there has been a larger proportion of poets in each succeeding generation.

The error of these gloomy prognosticators was that they thought only of the means or instruments of artistic expression and not at all of the materials of art, which are inexhaustible and forever renewing themselves. Even the instruments are very durable. The twenty-six letters of the alphabet which are the writer's key-board have already served Shakespeare and Milton, Dickens and Arnold Bennett, without showing any perceptible signs of wear; and every schoolboy twists them into quite unprecedented combinations while he is learning to spell. As for the materials of art, each new artist brings his own stock along with him, and that stock may be as new as in the days of Homer. In fact, that is precisely how we know that the new-comer is an artist, by his way of looking at this ancient world as though it were in its dewy dawn. His business is to give us "new worlds for old," or rather to remind us that the world is forever new and strange and unaccountable.

It is true, then, that each new artist may do these things, and that he is his subject, setting up his tiny easel in front of the immemorial skies and seas as though no man had ever looked at such things before, or penning his lyric to his mistress' eye-brow as though no other man had ever loved a woman. That is his prerogative, which no middle-aged critic may deny. Yet there is a decency, a gentlemanly restraint in these matters which should be observed all the more carefully because it is not enforceable by any law. The world is new, to be sure, for each generation, and therefore all poetry and all history must be rewritten at least every fifty years; but it is easily possible for one man to preempt more than his share of the ma-

terials which are given to his time to record and interpret. Although the leases of literature do not run forever, yet they do often run for a lifetime. A man who writes a thoroughly good history of Jews-harps blocks the way for other works on that important topic for half a century to come. If he has a proper sense of the fitness of things, he will not go on to write the final and definitive treatment of tiddle-de-winks as well.

But there are some writers who fail to keep this in mind. Take for example the case of Mr. H. G. Wells. Five or six years ago one would have said that he had already claimed his share of the world's available stock of topics. At that time he had written up sociology and socialism, biology and aeroplanes and America, marriage-laws and comets and men from religion and war and automobiles and draper's clerks, not to mention his more important subjects. But was he content with the literary claims which he had staked out? Not at all. His later conduct reminds one of the assertion made by the New England colonists that the territories granted to them by the King extended clear to the Pacific Ocean, however far that might be. Did he send his faithful typewriter to the British Museum or put his veteran fountain-pen in a glass case at the South Kensington for Americans to admire as they do the sword of Guy of Warwick? Not he. Rather, he seems to have regarded his work down to that date as a preliminary flourishing, for he sat down, as we all know, and wrote a history of the world! Now, without seeming ungrateful for a book which, now that it is done, we should not like to be deprived of, we may feel and say that this conduct of his showed a certain lack of restraint. It showed a certain forgetfulness of the fact that there are several other writers in the world who have nothing between them and their creditors except the points of their pens. In short, if the truth be told, it was greedy.

We shall not get over the general dearth of good literary subjects caused by that gargantuan meal in our time. Contemporary scribes will be asking themselves for years what has become of all the good topics, and then, coming to themselves, they will murmur: "O, yes! Wells got them." They will have to spend their days in merely picking up the crumbs. And it is clear, furthermore, that with Mr. E. V. Lucas and some others under the table the crumbs are going to be few and far between. Mr. Lucas when I last heard—and that was years ago—had already rounded his full century of books. I learn that four volumes of his are to appear this autumn. Then there will be at least four more, I hope, for the mid-winter, and half a dozen to greet the spring. Well, it's a discouraging outlook.

And yet, I give thanks for these insatiable land-grabbers. Strength to their elbows! If need were, I should gladly subscribe to a fund to provide a corps of stenographers for each of them, so that they might turn out still more titles by dictation. My only real complaint is that I can't read their books as fast as they appear. I am already weeks behind on my Lucas. There are books—how many of them I don't know—written by Mr. Wells before the war which I have not even opened. I do my best by night and day, but I am hopelessly behind. (Why all these modern appliances, such as typewriters and fountain pens and shorthand, for the assistance of authorship, and no help whatever toward readership? Is it fair? Authors speed along at a twentieth-century clip, and we poor readers trudge behind as they did in the ancient world.) It may be that these gentlemen were thinking of just such pathetic and worthy cases as mine when they began the excellent practice of publishing anthologies of their own works.

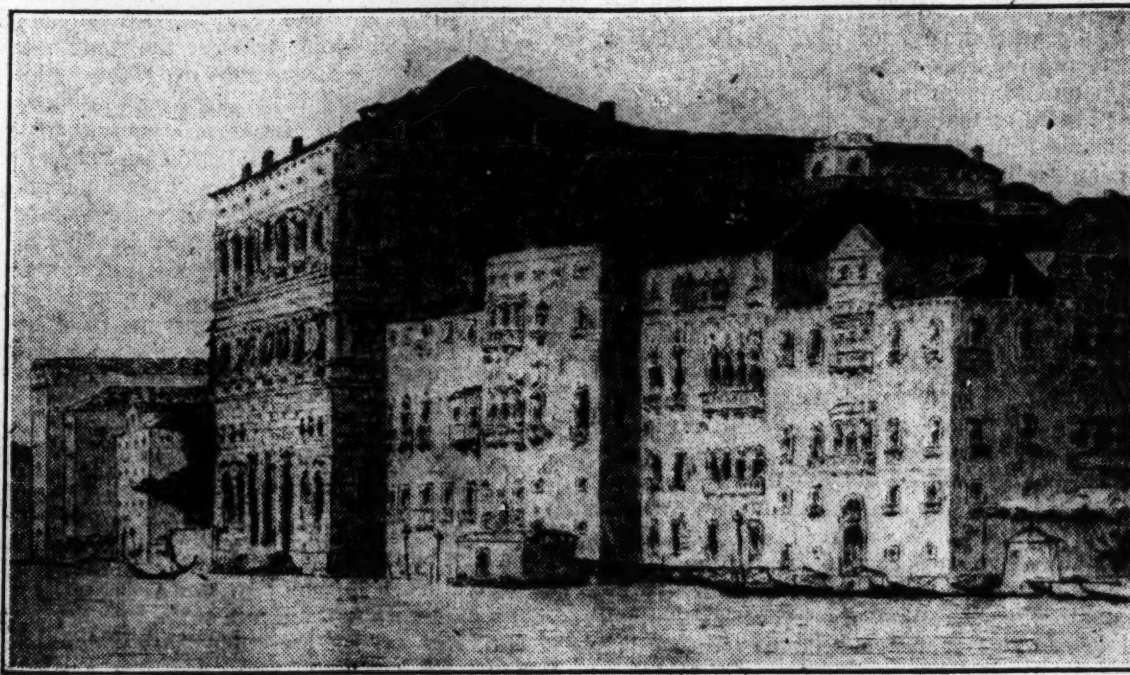
## Carillons in Holland

It is a long time since I fell in love with the true art of bell-music, which has its ancient origin and home in the Netherlands. More than thirty years ago I was cruising in a fishing-boat on the Dutch coast at night, and heard mysterious music, which seemed the moonlight on feeble foam made audible. So far away it was as to be little more than coloured and patterned silence, and the gusts of the drumming wind in the open waters carried it away like strands of shimmering kossamer. But it was easy to be sure that a living artist, not a mere mechanical contrivance, was playing in his remote unseen tower beyond the leaping foam and dashing sea-levels, and the white glimmering fog-drifts along the low shore. . . . But it may have come from any one of half a dozen bell-towers in the land which De Amicis likened to a green and motionless sea, where the steeples represent masts of ships at anchor—a still, calm, country-side which imparts a peculiar, indefinite sentiment that is neither pleasure nor sadness nor ennui, but a subtle mixture of all three. Young and ardent in the romantic mood, I was then possessed by the poetry of Victor Hugo, and his lines on bell-music had then, as now, today—an appeal to the emotion of all that is strange in excellent beauty:

Par un frêle escalier de cristal invisible,  
Effarée et dansante, elle descend des cieux.  
Et l'esprit, ce veilleur fait d'oreilles et d'yeux,  
Tandis qu'elle va, vient, monte, et descend encore,  
Entend de marche en marche errer son pied sonore.

Later on, visiting Antwerp and Bruges and Mechlin, I heard and saw greater carillons than any Holland possesses, even to this day, and studied with delight the music that is expressly created for such tremendous instruments, which yet have their well-defined limitations, being neither superorgans nor exaggerated pianos. I attended the great competition of Belgian and Dutch carillonneurs at

Mechlin in August, 1910, and was surprised to find how often the competitors chose pieces which were utterly unsuitable to the keyboard carillon. Music written for the organ was often selected, despite the obvious fact that, to do justice to it, a number of organs were required, which, of course, the carillon lacked. Compositions having an off-changing key, such as portions of "Tannhäuser" and Mendelssohn's "Frühlingsspiel" (all chosen by certain competitors), should never have been attempted on the carillon. It was most interesting to hear how simple townfolk and the humbler toilers, who trooped in from the country, were able at once to gauge the comparative merits of rival exponents, and how they would shake their heads over an unfortunate choice. A quaint old white-haired peasant, lord of himself and a few acres of land, gave with closed mouth and clattering shoon a really apt impression of one of the ill-chosen pieces with the constantly swelling basses, which are very



Grand Canal, Venice, From Etching by Chester Leich

effective in orchestra music, but on the carillon make the playing dull and leaden, smothering the melody and obscuring all beauty and lucidity. The carillon is so old and popular an instrument in Belgium that there exists there a general knowledge of its precise powers among all sorts and conditions of people. In Holland neither the standard of playing nor the critical appreciation of the operatic audience reach as high a level as is customary in Belgium, where the finest town has its carillon and a skilful official carillon player. Concerts in the sky were universal in Belgium on Sundays before the war, and are being revived now.—E. B. Osborn, in "Literature and Life."

## Maine's Autumn Scene

The stage was set by the balmy late summer weeks which blended into early fall almost unnoticed; then one evening in early October the sun set amid a massive bank of fluffy blue, white and gold clouds. Its rays spread over thousands of acres of forests and fields and seemed to linger as if reluctant to withdraw their beneficent light from the vast and awe-inspiring panorama of the season's maturity.

There were soft velvety greens, and greens varying in degree of shade, such as the aromatic balsam fir, the hemlock, spruce, tamarack, red pine, white pine, white cedar, red cedar, butternut and poplar. There were also the blue beech; white, gray and yellow birch; red, yellow and white oak, mountain ash, honey locust, maples, sycamore and numerous other species of the forest family.

During the still, clear night that followed this memoranda sunset a heavy dew descended, and from out the great mountain ranges of the north and northwest a cool, crisp wind swept gently over the vast area of the entire State except the extreme southern end.

Now in place of the cool, sweet dew that only a few hours previously had settled over the woods and fields were to be seen innumerable minute frozen particles of atmosphere, lending a silvery mantle to all nature while the clear, full moon set in a canopy of a million scintillating diamonds, illumined the expanse with magic brilliancy.

Then the curtain of the night rose. The glorious sun appeared across the Kennebec valley. Its light and gentle heat flooded the forests, plains, mountains and valleys. For a few moments the glistening sheen of silver remained, then gradually, like a fading shadow, it disappeared.

For a short time no change was noticeable in Nature's beautiful, soft green, endless mantle. But a transition had been wrought, for suddenly a cluster of half a hundred gold and vermilion leaves stood out on great trees surrounded by their dark-green, contrasting companion leaves, and the glory of autumn began to unfold. It was as if the earth was covered with a vast canvas of green, gold, brown, russet and yellow; a canvas of multi-colored foliage that burst forth and caused the beholder to pause in awe and reverence.

Then variegated leaves began to fall, flitter, swirl, dance and play in the crisp wind, to find a resting place upon the soft green carpet of the earth. In the glens and dales and across open places, the migrating birds were unusually sweet. The small wild animals ran, jumped, chattered, and disappeared in the underbrush with a show of industry preparing for winter. The autumn scene was set.

## Seek

Each generation must do its own seeking and finding. The father's having found is only the warrant for the children's search.

—George Macdonald.

## My Chaffinch

His hours he spends upon a fragrant fir;  
His merry "chink," his happy "Kiss me, dear,"  
Each moment sounded, keeps the copse astir.  
Loudly he challenges each rival near.

anon saunt down to the ground he springs.  
Like to a sunbeam made of coloured wings.  
The firm and solid azure of the cell  
That struck by hand would give a hollow sound,  
A dome turned perfect by the sun's great wheel  
Whose edges rest upon the hiss around.  
Rings many a mile with blue enamelled wall;  
His fir tree is the centre of it all.

—Richard Jefferies.

and their broad combinations, but it never saw a flower or a plant. It never studied the slight, curling lines on water or the trembling of a leaf. As it shut itself up in the house during showers, it did not see how the rain claws space nor how it bounces from the puddles on the ground; and when it went out of doors again when the sun shone, it did not study the dust that dances in the light. But the Japanese has classified . . . the most secret revelations of his burning curiosity. . . . He is very meticulous, he squats on his heels to tend his vegetables, to care for his flowers, to graft his bushes, and to make war on hostile insects. The life of his garden becomes the central theme of his meditation, which follows its ironical path through minute anecdotes and little concerts of rustling leaves. He has surprised the vast world in its humblest cares. He has visited the aquatic flowers with the sudden flight of the dragonfly, circled around with

## Decision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND is constantly confronted with the necessity for making decisions. In our daily lives one problem after another presents itself. It may be of trivial importance, something that can be decided with little or no conscious thought; or it may be a great question of right or wrong, such as that to which Joshua referred when he said, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." There is a wide range of problems that each individual must decide for himself; and the wisdom he employs in reaching his decisions will determine his usefulness, happiness, and success.

These problems begin to present themselves at an early age; and there is probably no one who can recall when they first began in his experience. It is not uncommon for an individual to become perplexed with the seriousness of the decisions he is required to make, and to become discouraged, in the belief that his shoulders are called upon to bear more than his rightful share of life's burdens. It is helpful and reassuring to know that there is an answer to every question,—a solution to every problem,—and that it is reached by decisions which come with a complete reliance upon God. A halting course will not lead one out of his troubles. Elijah uttered an effectual rebuke to indecision, when he said: "How long halt ye between two opinions? if the Lord be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him."

"But how am I to know how to decide aright?" asks the one who is perplexed, or perhaps overwhelmed, by his problems. "I would gladly follow God, if I but knew how." Obviously, the one's decisions must be made upon the basis of his spiritual understanding; and we are told by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 505 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that "understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal." The only reason for not marching triumphantly out of the mire of distress is that something which is not real is being accepted as real, and permitted to stop us. This is why we need to know the difference between the real and the unreal, which, as pointed out in the reference just quoted, is to be learned of spiritual understanding.

How this understanding is to be acquired and put to practical application is fully told in the Scriptures, and made plain to all through the teachings of Christian Science. After taking up the study of this Science, one soon begins to see that God is All, and that evil claims to be something but is nothing; that God is real, and evil unreal. Thus the line of demarcation

is to squander with prodigality. Hadji Tabet withdraws a stopper from a crystal phial and gently passes it across a fur collar, or a muff, or the back of a glove, and the fragrance lasts for days.

First amber, sweet, ambrosial, exciting, the lure of the adventurer, the song of the endless quest, the double-distilled spirit of pine forests a geological epoch ago. . . .

Another stopper. It is like an organ-player pulling out another stop in an oratorio of perfume. He releases the accents of the open air, the balsams which the sun distills from the forests of pine, and cypress, and cedar, and myrtle, and throws broadcast on the wind. It is the air the hunter breathes in spring in the passes of the Aures Mountains, from which one can look out over the Desert far below, as over a sea of sand, or from the slopes of the Djurdjura, whence one can survey the broad blue expanse of the Mediterranean. When the Roman legionaries bivouacked after a day's march on the frontier, and stretched themselves at ease beside the fire, the spurring tendrils of smoke from the cedar-logs scented the night. . . .

Just as we may construct a drama of music or pictures, so we may construct a drama of perfume, a drama of memories—A. Macculum Scott, in "Barbary."

## The Quiet After the Storm

See you blue sky that breaks  
The clouds above the mountain in the west!

The fields disclose themselves,  
And in the valley bright the river runs.  
All hearts are glad; on every side  
Arise the happy sounds  
Of toil begun anew.  
The workman, singing to the thresh-old comes,  
With work in hand, to judge the sky,  
Still humid, and the damsel next,  
On his report, comes forth to brim her pail.

With the fresh-fallen rain.  
The noisy fruitierers  
From lane to lane resume  
Their customary cry.  
The sun looks out again, and smiles upon  
The houses and the hills. Windows  
Are opened wide; and on the far-off road  
You hear the tinkling bells and rattling wheels  
Of travellers that set out upon their journey.  
—Giacomo Leopardi (Rossetti).

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1922

## EDITORIALS

THE resignation of Lloyd George was not unexpected by those who have kept informed as to the progress of English political opinion. Nevertheless it is the most interesting political incident of the year, for of the Big Four who put through the Versailles Treaty the British Premier alone has survived in political power up to the present moment. The Treaty which the four prepared has come to be regarded in practically all the countries which they represented as a failure. Its disintegration is expected by all observers of international affairs, and the breach which has been made in the policy upon which it was founded by the complete destruction of the Treaty of Sevres is one that is sure to widen until the whole fabric comes down.

And yet it is not on the comparative excellence or worthlessness of the Versailles Treaty that Lloyd George will go to his Nation for approval or repudiation. If any international event is to be looked upon as having furnished the reason for his sudden retirement it must be his vigorous stand in support of the Treaty of Sevres, and his determination to use the armed forces of Great Britain to repel the advance of the Turks upon the Dardanelles. But even this attitude, hotly debated as it was at the time, and effective as it has since proved as a check to the European ambitions of the Turks, did not furnish the full reason for the Premier's resignation. That act was hastened rather by the general feeling of unrest among the factors in the Coalition Party, and the Premier's own belief that he could probably go before the country today with greater chance of success than months later.

No great upstanding figure appears to lead the opposition to Lloyd George. Mr. Asquith's retirement is necessarily complete. Mr. Bonar Law alone appears of sufficient caliber to head a new government, but he is lacking in the qualities that would promise continued political success.

The world might well regret to see the retirement of Lloyd George at this juncture demanded by the British electorate. Men say that he is shifty, an opportunist, a man without sound basic political convictions. But precisely as he contributed enormously to the correction of evils which menaced the Allies' chances in the World War, when he became Minister of Munitions, so, since his premiership, he has grappled with and settled, at least for temporary good, all the colossal problems which have confronted him. Perhaps no man could have done as well. There is none apparent who could have done better. That he was a party to the unworkable Treaty of Versailles affords no reason for general condemnation, but rather, when considered in connection with the fate of his three associates, may be accepted as a demonstration that there was not in the human mind at that moment sufficient foresight, prescience, and ability to solve the question which the World War had brought upon humanity.

It is not at all to be wondered at that many of those candidates for election to the United States Senate and House of Representatives who have been indorsed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment have made haste to resent the publicity incident to the announcement. The "roll of honor" is shown to include exactly 202 nominees, some Democrats and some Republicans, who are regarded by the association as safe enough and sane enough to see to it that the liberties of more than 110,000,000 of people are preserved and safeguarded. The announcement of their singling out characterizes them as "liberals." It does not refer to them as nullificationists or as foes of constitutional government. Thus designated, it may be that the protest which has been made would be louder and more vehement. It is interesting, however, that anyone who favors the breaking down of the barriers which the people have set up against the saloon and its institutions should object to being called a "liberal." Certainly no less offensive designation could be conceived of.

But the point is, perhaps, that the protest is made because of the open indorsement which has been published and which cannot fail to come to the notice of the constituents or prospective constituents of those seeking support at the polls. Evidently the candidates who have tacitly pledged their support to the cause of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment feel that the less said about it the better. Possibly they seek the support of the avowed nullificationists, knowing that the word will be passed along to those who should be told, while posing as uncompromising supporters of the law. It is confusing, as will be readily seen, to be compromised in such a thankless manner.

Likewise it is interesting to speculate as to the real purpose and aim of the association which has embarrassed its friends by its too ardent and outspoken championship. In the name which it has adopted there is nothing to signify that it seeks to see legalized the manufacture and sale of "light wines and beer." The purpose, if it can be assumed from the name, "The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment," is to bring about, by repeal or by nullification, the destruction of a part of the fundamental law of the land. No compromise measure is suggested. For this, if the association may be commended for anything, it should be given all due credit. Evidently it purposes to fight in the open and to define its method of attack. This is the unquestioned right of those comprising its membership and of those who are openly in sympathy with that aim. They have the right to adopt every fair means to further their

campaign. They decline to seek, through the specious plea for the lessening of restrictions against the sale of wines and beer, the restoration of the saloon and all its unutterable accompaniments. But the association seems to have made a tactical blunder in thus embarrassing the defenseless candidates who will now be compelled to come out into the open and declare their position. The people have reached a point where they demand and will insist upon such a disclosure. Perhaps the "revised" list which the association says it will issue before election will be as interesting as the one just published.

ALTHOUGH the financial situation of the new Republic of Estonia is still far from normal, there has been a decided improvement. While some of the European countries whose exchange is greatly depreciated continue to print paper money to cover current expenses, Estonia has printed none since April, 1921, and the amount already in circulation is being gradually reduced at the rate of a million marks a month. No fixed relation to gold has yet been attained, but since January, 1921, the Estonian mark has been close to the ratio of 360 to the dollar, and when the fluctuations of some of the other paper currencies are considered this is a promising sign.

With the collapse of the Russian ruble, the previous monetary medium, Estonia lost practically all its liquid capital. Commerce and industry were seriously reduced. The liberation from Russia and the organization of a new government entailed extraordinary expenses. A state bank of issue was founded Feb. 24, 1919, exactly a year after the founding of the Republic. In addition to permitting this bank to print paper money, of which at the end of 1921 there was in circulation 2,741,984,358 marks, the Government borrowed money on treasury notes, secured by the total assets and income of the state, to the amount of 2,757,180,000 marks, but as the budget can be balanced by other means, no more treasury bonds will be issued. With improving economic conditions the state's revenue is increasing. The Government monopoly on alcohol yielded last year 1,200,000,000 marks, or about 1000 marks per inhabitant, a figure that is partly explained by heavy exports. The prohibition states to the north complain frequently about liquor smuggled from Estonia.

To the young Republic the racially related people of Finland, though in financial straits themselves through a similar struggle for independence, lent 20,000,000 Finnish marks, but this sum has been paid back with interest. Regular payments are also being made on a debt of 12,000,000 francs, contracted in France for war matériel. The heaviest foreign obligation is a loan of \$13,000,000 raised in the United States to cover emergency imports. At the current rate of exchange this sum is nearly as large as the paper issue and the treasury notes combined, but the recent recognition of Estonia by the United States Government will facilitate negotiations for funding this debt.

The economic development of Estonia, like that of its sister republics, Latvia and Lithuania, depends chiefly on events in Russia, for which these maritime states form a gateway to the Baltic. The Treaty of Dorpat, signed Jan. 3, 1920, stipulates that "No customs duties or tariffs shall be levied on goods transported across the territory of the other signatory to this treaty." Russia is to have a free port at Reval, the principal harbor of Estonia, and whatever space needed for commercial purposes. Reval was founded in 1219 by the Danish King Waldemar, and its port is spacious and well protected, as well as open all winter. In 1921, one-fifth of all Russian imports went through Estonia, and the traffic of Reval grew from 293,803 tons in 1920 to 689,682 tons in 1921. At the same time, despite reduced rates, the deficit on the Estonian railroads, amounting to 154,254,304 marks in 1920, became a surplus of 19,638,377 in 1921. No other country east of the Rhine has reduced its freight rates since the war.

The industries of Estonia suffer from lack of fuel. Both coal and wood have to be imported, and the treaty with the Soviet Government gives the former province special rights over 2,700,000 acres of forest land in Russia. Plans are under way, moreover, for the utilization of slate oil as fuel, and also for the harnessing of the waterfalls at Narva, where is located one of the largest cotton mills in the world. An economic union with Latvia and Lithuania would strengthen all three of these small countries, and their continued co-operation in relations to other states within the League of Nations points that way.

It is, of course, only by the application of an arbitrary reckoning that it is said that the present month of October marks the beginning of the second hundred years since the Santa Fé trail came into general use. The month, however, does mark the centenary of its use commercially in the carrying on of trade between points on and beyond the Missouri River and the ancient city for which the trail was named. But for unnumbered years prior thereto the route had been traveled by the earlier tribes of American Indians and by French and Spanish explorers, traders, and fortune hunters, because it afforded the quickest and easiest pathway for man and beast. The record shows that a Missourian, a Captain Bicknell, was the first to undertake the adventuresome task of establishing, between Independence, Mo., and Santa Fé, an organized trade route.

In a book, quite recently issued, Emerson Hough has told, circumstantially and interestingly, much of the history of the trail from the year 1822 until the days of the railroad. It is a story of hardship and adventure, filled with romance, and with success and failures. But of course the true history of the trail can never be written or told. In it there is so much of per-

sonal experience, of individual striving, success, discouragement, achievement, and failure that to write or tell it would be like recounting in a single volume or a single chapter the tale of the hardships of the Argonauts in their quest for gold in California in 1848; of the hardships of the pioneers on the western prairies of the United States, or of the subjugation of hostile Indian tribes by the colonists.

The evolution of the old trail, even during the hundred-year period just now ending, from the first wagon tracks made in grassy prairies and sun-baked deserts, to the paved highway which today invites tourists from east and west to the number of many thousands annually, is as spectacular as it is interesting and instructive. There was no thought, probably, in the year 1822, that steel rails would ever span the distance which required months and weeks to cover with mules and oxen. Likewise, there was no thought, fifty years ago, when the railroad was projected and built, that one day self-propelled vehicles would traverse the route at a speed then unattainable by a steam-drawn train. Along the same pathway, almost side by side over those magnificent distances which only the west knows, there is today an almost uninterrupted procession of Pullman coaches and automobiles. But even these have no monopoly of the right of way. Overhead, and speeding as on the wings of the wind, mail and passenger-carrying airplanes race eastward and westward, for the moment markers of a newer era in transportation. It is a far cry from the pack-trains and plodding caravans of a hundred years ago. Is it, as well, a promise of even a greater development in the century to come? The answer is not an easy one to indicate.

The Orient sends out an odd, three-cornered piece of news, with Sakhalin once more the stage of an interesting little drama. Interesting, that is, not only for itself, superficially, but also and in increased degree, as it appears how much more is meant than meets the ear. So far as the cables go (first Peking, then Tokyo, serving as source) the event is, baldly, this: The Government of the Far Eastern Republic has granted a concession to the Sinclair Oil Company of California to develop what is said to be an extensive oil field, lying along the east coast of north Sakhalin. Of course, this area is within the territory which Japanese troops for some time have been occupying, holding it as if in pledge against a settlement by Russia for the Nikolaevsk massacre of 1920. Till such settlement, so Tokyo's spokesman said at Changchun the other day, the Mikado's forces are to remain, and while they stay the sole de facto government continues Japanese. Wherefore the American petroleum concern may do nothing with its lease. It is as if one had written down a Q. E. D.

There are some observers (perhaps in the United States especially) who will see in this a fresh instance of Japanese-American cross-purposes, with friction resulting. Moreover, it is safe to assume that this is quite what the Bolsheviks hoped when first they made the announcement to the world; for the original "news," albeit carrying a Peking date line, was given out by Lenin's representative at the Chinese capital. Before examining into the "why" of this, it will be well to set down the story in full, filling in those details of known fact which were omitted from the Soviet-inspired statement.

The presence of oil along the northern reaches of Sakhalin's east coast is not proved, but various evidences warrant developing. In these days petroleum is—well, rather worth looking for. In the opening weeks of 1920, then, agents of the Sinclair Company approached the authorities at Chita and reached an informal agreement with them, looking to concessionary rights. At that moment came the tragic outbreak at Nikolaevsk and the subsequent seizure of the Russian portion of the island by Japanese militarists. Naturally the oil argonauts drew back. Last May, however, after the Washington Conference had closed and all activity in the Pacific basin was proportionately in more normal train, the California-Chita conversations were renewed and the concession signed. There was not then, nor has there been since, any indication that the prospectors had more in mind than to secure a definite option to work a field which reasonable presumption held valuable. They knew entirely well that during Japanese occupation they would be allowed to do nothing, even as they realized no appeal could be lodged with their own State Department, as Mr. Hughes had said that the present Administration would sanction no business dealings between American citizens and the Soviet so long as that Government held to certain communistic theories.

Here enters the actor from Moscow, or rather from Peking, though his lines clearly had been written for him at the old Russian capital. The conferences at Dairen and Changchun having failed to force Tokyo's hand in the matter of this Sakhalin occupation, it was hoped, evidently, to bring to bear some new and more potent influence. Could it not be "the States"? Was it not possible to stir a bit of trouble between the Washington authorities, acting in support of "flouted American rights" and Kato's Foreign Office or War Ministry? If a little popular ill-will could be stirred up, both sides the Pacific, so much the better. Perhaps it was realized that a certain yellowish wing of the American press (yes, Japanese, too) would make haste to help in this. And has not oil, once a lubricant, become an irritant? So Russia's delegation in Peking made its October announcement to the Associated Press, though, for long months, the three parties directly in interest had recognized that there was nothing to be said.

But the best-laid schemes of mice and men Bolsheviks continue to gang aft agley. The American oil men declare they have no intention of trying to do anything till late next spring, and only then in case the Japanese-Chita differences have been accommodated by that time. So Tokyo will not be called upon to take action. Washington ditto. It is only Moscow which must stir around and find some other field in which to take its meddling walks.

## Editorial Notes

DESPITE the fact that China is today politically a bankrupt and that her financial difficulties are aggravated by governmental chaos, there is at work in her body politic a force which is making for better conditions and which virtually dispels all pessimistic apprehension regarding her future. This is the transformation of the country's industrial life. In this connection Charles Hodges, assistant professor of foreign trade at the New York University and an authority on the Far East, makes the following comment:

It is vastly significant that, with all the internal strife threatening the stability of the Chinese Republic, there has been a steady economic progress utterly contradicting the apparent political bankruptcy of the country. After close observation of conditions in the Far East, it is my conviction that China's regeneration is to come largely through the new spirit of progress animating the making over of Chinese native business, finance and industry.

In other words, China's salvation lies in the marts of commerce, not in the capitals of politics. Business men, rather than politicians, hold the ultimate command of destiny.

Thus, even age-old China is feeling the vital touch of latter-day civilization and is moving forward in the way best suited to her needs for progress.

AN ILLUMINATING statement regarding the possibility, or rather the virtual impossibility, of repealing or amending the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was recently printed in The Los Angeles Times. Its reproduction is especially apropos at the moment when President Harding has made the definite pronouncement of the country's attitude toward the liquor issue. It reads:

The simple truth is that as long as the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution, intoxicating beverages, whatever their alcoholic content and by whatever name called, are taboo. And it is an equal truth that to amend or repeal the Eighteenth Amendment requires the affirmative concurrence of thirty-six states of the American Union. As thirteen states could have prevented the adoption of prohibition, so now thirteen states may prevent any changes in the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment. Before that amendment was submitted, more than thirty states were dry by their own vote and voice. So it would seem, therefore, that only when the people of at least thirty-six states shall have been converted to the seductive slogan of "light wines and beer," will it be time for candidates for office and other thirsty souls to talk about a lifting of the lid and an asserted liberalizing of the Volstead law.

Comment is unnecessary.

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the most interesting of the surviving old-time institutions in Great Britain is the King's Yeomen of the Guard, or the "Beefeaters," as they are better known in England itself. The original duties of the guard were of a more complicated character than they are today, and actually included such personal matters as making the King's bed. This latter duty explains the extra initials which some members of the guard retain to this day on their uniforms, namely, Y. B. H. and Y. B. G., referring, respectively, to the Yeomen Bed Hangers and the Yeomen Bed Goers. Moreover, one of the most peculiar of their functions has been preserved in the annual opening of Parliament. In 1605, the Yeomen of the Guard seized Guy Fawkes and his confederates in the famous gunpowder plot, and thereafter at every new session of Parliament members of the guard go through the chambers with ceremony and pomp searching for the conspirators, who, of course, do not exist, and come back with the report that, all being safe, the deliberation of the national Parliament can proceed. Such is the force of custom.

A WRITER in "The Dickensian" evidently a man of antiquarian leanings, calls Charles Dickens to book for having assumed armorial bearings to which he had no hereditary nor lawful claim. In 1625, the College of Arms granted a crest to William Dickens, a citizen of London, and Dickens, the novelist, calmly appropriated it. Henceforth, his china dinner service bore "a lion couchant or, in dexter a cross patonce sable," in other words a golden lion sitting down and holding a black cross in his right paw. But Dickens knew so little about heraldry that when he transferred the crest to his bookplate, the "cross patonce" became a "Maltese cross," and a badly-drawn one also. All this is very reprehensible, no doubt, especially to students of heraldry, but it is a safe forecast that the blunder will not prevent ordinary folk from enjoying the delights of "David Copperfield," or "A Christmas Carol."

THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS recently ran an item which is significant to say the least. It read:

A dispatch from our New York correspondent shows how keenly the Eastern crisis has roused the United States. The tragedies of Europe may lie outside their ostensible concerns. Yet America is touched by the moral and material issues. She may play a great and worthy part in the highest causes of humanity. We may all find in this new test a surer way to save the world. That is a high but not extravagant ideal. It can be realized if we ally inflexible firmness with cool sagacity.

Without a doubt this represents the sentiments of a great many Americans.

JUST how long Americans will stand for the abuses of the special delivery stamp system as it is at present conducted in the United States is a matter of constant wonder. Four days was the period elapsing quite recently between the mailing of a small package with such a stamp affixed from a large city to a good-sized community some hundred miles distant, and such instances could be multiplied indefinitely. There should be so loud an outcry raised against this condition of affairs that means would be found to correct it.

ADVOCACY of the importance of close relations between France and Turkey as essential to European peace by Franklin Bouillon, the special French envoy to the Near East, would sound more convincing if French relations with Turkey in the past were not a matter of such generally adverse comment.

WITH a subway ride of 26.78 miles for one nickel possible in New York, some other cities will be wondering soon how much longer they are going to put up with a ride of no matter how short a distance for a dime.